# Ypsilanti Commercial.

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## THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON TO-MORROW.

### Paul in Cyprus.

ACTS 13; 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"Then the deputy, when he saw what was done, beleived, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord."—*Acts* 13: 12.

*Central Truth*:—The mighty working of the Holy Ghost.

These lessons begin with the missionary career of the Christian Chnrch. The central figure is the Apostle Paul. He had been raised up by a special operation of the Holy Ghost, to be a great leader of the Church in the propagation of the Christian faith; and the later half of the "Acts of the Apostles" is filled with the history of his preparation for this work, and his progress through many trials and persecutions, until he became "the spiritual conquerer of Europe and Asia." The lessons begin at Cyprus and the follow the footsteps of St. Paul on his missionary tours. The time embraced in this third quater is from A. D. 45 to 58. The first four lessons record his first journey. Lessons 6-10 record his second, and 11-13 record his third, and the last of these presents him on his way to Jerusalem.

PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

1. The Christian Church is, from the first, a Missionary Church. Before our Lord's final ascension to heaven he gave to his Apostles the great commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Less than twenty years had passed away; Jerusalem had been the principal field where the seed of the gospel brought forth its appropriate and preclous fruit; but it was in Antioch that the infant Church first received its distinctive name,—that name Christian,—which will never die, and which is above every name. An intimation was divinely given to the Church in Antioch that two of the Apostles, Paul and Barnabas, should be solemnly set apart to the work of "foreign missions." Obedient to this heavenly command, these two men were set apart, with special and solemn religious services, to this great undertaking. There seems to have been entire unanimity in the church in this first missionary movement. No one suggested that "charity should begin at home." No one pointed to the destitution of their own neighborhood, and of many of their own kindred, of the knowledge of the truth, and suggested that there was need of all the workers in the home field. The Church, then and there, recognized the duty to send the gospel to the destitute beyond their own borders, and sent forth, freely and gladly, their best men to a foreign field.

2. Christian missions have always enjoyed special marks of the favor of God. It was so in these early days, The first effort was in Cyprus, famous for high civilization and filled with "monuments of Greek taste and Roman strength." Paul and Barnabas preached here the simple gospel of Christ both to Jews and Greeks. In this famaus island, amid all its civilization, they encountered, especially at Paphos, the most impure and degrading rites of heathen worship. They were opposed also by one of their own countrymen, Elymas the sorcorer, a renegade Jew, who attempted to oppose their doctrines and especially to prevent the Roman Proconsul, Sergius Paulus, from becoming a convert to Christianity. The bold and ardent Paul, in the name of the Holy Ghost, denounced this wicked man and invoked upon him the divine vengeance, and he was strnck with instant blindness. The effect upon the Proconsul was wonderful. He saw the finger of God in this vindication of truth, and "beleived, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord." Such has always been the history of Christian missions. In spite of all opposition and against the most bitter persecutions of its foes the gospel goes on conquering and to conquer. In Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea, amid the disciples of Woden, Confucious, or Mohammed, among the most degraded pagans and the most savage of the red men of the forest, converted souls have become the followers of Jesus and the grand trophies of a victorious gospel! The work of Missions, after eighteen centuries, is not a failure.

3. The doctrines of the gospel may well excite the admiration of men. Sergius Paulus, we are told, "was astonished at the doctrine of the Lord." This is not wonderful. The mythologies of Greece and Rome never made any revelations to him, of the nature of God, of the character and history of Christ, and of the way of salvation.

4. We see the simplicity of the way of salvation. Sergius Paulus "*believed*." He did not study: he did not do penance: he did not accept a theory: he did not set about great works: he did not even pray. He trusted; he committed himself to Jesus Christ, as a personal Saviour. He confided in his word. he accepted his guidance; he believed. That is all we need to do in order to be saved. The same old story still comes to every inquiring sinner, "*Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall be saved.*"—*N. Y. Observer.*

HOW SAUL'S NAME CAME TO BE CHANGED TO PAUL.

Saul was the spokesman—the man of power—on this occasion. The relations between Barnabas and him were reversed and Saul becomes the leader. Hencefoward, except in his own two accouts of his conversion, as Abram was changed into Abraham and Simon into Peter, so Saul was changed into Paul. Various reasons have been assigned for this change. 1st.—He adopted the name of his distinguished convert, as a triumph-memorial of his first spiritual victory—a supposition inconsistent with his evident humility. 2d.—Sergius Paulus bestowed it upon him in patronage—a suppsition inconsistent with Paul's spirit of independence. 3.—He assumed it as a title of humility. Paulus meaning *little*—a humility that is altogether too ostentatious to be humility. The real facts probably were that he had been called by both names, Paul being the Latin form of the Hebrew Saul. And now that he was to launch out on his mission to the Gentiles, it was most fitting that he should assume that form of his name that would most identify him with those with whom he was to preach. Hearts might have been closed to the Hebrew Saul that readily opened to the Gentile Paul.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

This lesson will be a good one to make two word pictures:

1.—The church at Antioch, praying and fasting before God for his divine direction. (*a*) *The Prayer.* Tell how earnest they all were about it. They wanted to do something for Christ, and were asking the Holy Spirit to show them what it should be. (*b*) *The Answer.* "Separate me Barnabas and Saul." Took the two men they loved the best. What for? To go and preach the gospel to the heathen. Are you making any sacrifices to carry the gospel to them? What will you give? etc.

2.—The false prophet Bar-jesus. (*a*) His withstanding Paul and Barnabas. What they were trying to do. Character of Sergius Paulus. Paul and Barnabas were trying to save a soul—Elymas was trying to destroy it. Just the same conflict is going on over *you*. (*b*) Saul's accusation. Picture Saul's indignation and the trembling terror of Elymas. (*c*) The blindness of Elymas. Had to seek some one to lead him by the hand. Blind only for a season; so we hope he repented. (*d*) The believing ruler. How happy he was. Which will we do? Oppose Christ or believe in him?

We're marching to Canaan with banner and song,
We're soldiers enlisted to fight 'gainst the wrong;
But lest in the conflict our strength should divide,
We ask, Who among us is on the Lord's side?

—*National Sunday School Teacher.*

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EVERY mail brings signs of growing disaffection. One of the most prominent members of the Cabinet said within a day or two that the mass of the Republican party was not satisfied with the President's course, but it is too late now to remedy it. The mischief, if any, had been done, and there was nothing now to do but to make the best of it,—*Washington Special to Boston Post.*

THE letter of Judge Barron, of Wisconsin, to "Boss" Keys. in opposition to Hayes' policy, has been made public. The Judge says that he is heartily sorry for Hayes, that "the same votes that elected him elected Governor Packard. The same votes that elected Governor Packard elected him. And when a Democrat tells me this at our country cross roads, or from the public forum, I have no response.

THE New York Evening Post throws this ray of light upon the "firework" question:

A Fourth of July without firecrakers and other noise making contrivances would be no Fourth of July at all, perhaps, to many persons. To these sticklers for old fashions the answer is that a republic which in a hundred years has been able to conceive of no better way of celebrating itself is scarcely worth celebrating at all.

THE little island in Orion lake, Oakland county, which has been of late the resort of Sunday-school celebrationists, seems to have learned the game of "hide and seek," from some of its numerous visitors. The *Times* says: "It rises gradually to the surface in the months of August and September, and sinks all at once in the spring of the year, but no one as yet has seen it in the act of sinking. Last Tuesday it was plainly in view in the morning, but at night it had disappeared, and from eight to ten feet of pure water is now covering its mysterious surface."

THE New Orleans *Republican* sheds a little light on the participation of the United States troops in the Nicholls parade last week. It says:

"It is worthy of note that every officer of the army who participated in the parade on Thursday, in honor of the overthrow of Republican goverment in Louisiana, is a native of the South, and all of them were appointed since the war. The companies that paraded were of the Thirteenth Infantry—DeTrobriand's. All efforts to secure a representation in the line from either the Third or Sixteenth Regiment were met with a prompt, but courateous, refusil."

WAITING FOR "THE MOOD."—I have suffered, like other writers, from indolence, irresolution, and all that; but I have also found that sitting down, however reluctantly, with the pen in my hand, I have never worked for one-quartar of an hour without finding myself in full train. When once experience had taught me that I could work when I chose, and within a quarter of an hour of my determining to do so, I was relieved, in a great measure, from those embarassments and depressions which I see afflicting many an author who waits for a mood instead of summoning it, and is the sport instead of the master of his own impressions and ideas.—*Harriet Martineau.*

THE following good advice was given by a Black Hills miner:

In concluding, friend B., let me personally advise you as I have counseled, generally, so many upon previous occasions, to stay where you are. "Go west" is with you a misappropriated direction. Every line and syllable of your letter demonstrates how utterly ignorant you are of the formation, custom, laws, and everything appertaining to a mining country. You say that you are "bound to go to the Hills come what will." Reconsider that decision. Do away with impulse, and, like a man, survey the present and the future in a calm, reasonable, considerate manner.

IT is a difficult matter to make the country understand why, if the administration can get along without an army appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year until fifteen weeks after the beginning of the fiscal year, and such time after that as Congress chooses to make it, it cannot get along for the six weeks which intervene between 15th of October and the date of the beginning of the regular sesson. It seems, too, as if Hayes were in a great hurry to issue a proclamation. He has given over five months' notice of the time of meeting. This is explained, however, by his desire to notify the Ohio Republicans thst they can conduct their campaign without reference to a Congressional sesson during its progress.—*Free Press.*

THE legislative session of 1877 has occupied 140 days, or about 21 more than the largest previous session. A prevalenu dilatoriness in work, and an utter lack of anything worth the name of leadership in both branches are among its chief characteristics. We presume that its desert is really greater than the credit it will receive from the public, who have been impatient at the frequent resesses, have seen such an importent measure as the tax law amendment defeated through obstinacy, and have wached with astonishment the vagaries of an economy which has assulted the salaries of State officers with vigor and still voted extra compensation to legislative employs. To-day the prevalent feeling at its adjournment is one of relief. The future may show that it did its work wisely, and that its shortcomings are oughtweighed by the fruits of what it accomplished.—*Detroit Tribune.*

### The Cry of "Dead Heads."

In a long article on "Journalism and Reporters," the New York *Evening Mail* says:

"It is the people and not the journalists who are 'dead beats.' In case anything more serious than stubbing the toe befalls a man, he hastens to the nearest newspaper, and demands that the editor shall wield the pen in his vindication or defense. And if the jaded editor does not with alacrity espouse the cause of his patron, he will make an enemy for life. 'Members of the press' are literally hunted down by all sorts of people who have axes to grind. The managers of public meetings who do not find the reporters at the table, suffer stings of disapointment; the judge, who sonorously blows his nose between reading his opinion, looks anxiously tor the stenographers; the preacher who discount on some special subject, loses spirit if the representives of the press are not there; ever the burglar of the way to State prison, covets a talk with the 'newspaper man.' Yet the outside barbarion thinks all newspaper men are dead heads, and envies them the fine tines they have in the way of free dinners and free tickets to all manner of shows. There never was a greater mistake. People do not realize that, on the part of the journalist, it is a mere matter of business; that the reporter goes to these places, so attractive to outsiders, as the horses go to the plow—because he must do so. We venture to say that four-fifths of these entertainments are to journalists intolerable bores. The press is the victim of the public's rapacious and unceasing demand for services without pay. Let us have the boot or the other leg."

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THE New York *Times* sent special correspondents of the different Southern States to inquire as to the condition of things following the inauguration of the President's Southern policy. The reports are not favorable, and the *Times* summarizes results: "Nowhere have our correspondents indicated a break, or the sign of a break, in the Democratic ranks in any Southern State, as a result of the President's kindly efforts. The Whig dead slumber, unconscious of the prayers for their resurrection. The South wants no new leaders, and will have none of them. It will not make terms with the most generous Republicans, however important the propitiatory sacriffces."

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* prints the following statement as to political indications in Ohio:

Gen. Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has just returned from a trip through Ohio, and, although he is a strong Hayes man, he represents the feeling in that State among the Republicans to be almost unanimously opposed to the President's policy toward the South, and that he receives small support from his own party in that quarter. Boynton says that if the election in Ohio occured now the Republicans could carry very few counties. He and other of Hayes' friends who have made personal observation are very much discouraged."

The Chicago *Tribune* scolds the Republicans of Iowa viciously because they are of the same way of thinking.

IT is stated that the President has determined that all Consuls and Ministers appointed by him, hereafter, to foreign countries must be able to speak, read, and write, the language of the country to which they are accredited. In that case, it is evident that American representatives abroad will be no better than the representatives of the effete despotism, and such of the Old World. In fact, that idea is directly borrowed from the practices of the effete despotism and such. No man educated solely in our public schools can represent this country in any foreign nation except England, and it is not certain he can do it there, unless the English language is better taught else-where in the public schools than it is in some places we know of. Here, the captious critic will see, is aristocracy at once. It has always been heldthat an American sovereign is good enough to fill any diplomatic office in any land.—*Detroit Post.*

REDFIELD, writing to the N. Y. *Times* in regard to South Carolina, says:

To all intents and purposes the Republican party in South Carolina is to-day dead. It can do nothing, it can elect nobody. The 36,000 mrjority of colored voters will count for nothing. The white man is now on top, and with each returning election he will more securely intrench himself. Only a few years ago the Republicans had both branches of the Georgia Legislature. Now, out of over two hundred members they have but nine.

The other day Anderson, colored, when brought forward to purge himself of contempt, made a very effective speech, refusing to admit that he had done wrong in adhering to the Chamberlain government. "I would rather be refused admission here," said he, "than to tell a lie." He was turned away by an emphatic vote, and a local paper joyfully remarks that Colonoel So-and-So, "a good white Democrat," will be elected in his place. Of course he will. I have no doubt that in every instence where colored Republican members are turned away, because they will not acknowlede, in humilating terms at the bar of the House, that they did wrong to adhere to the Chamberlain government, white Democrats will be elected in their places.

The State is more quiet and peacable than I have known it since reconstruction. It is because the blacks so readily submit to the dispensation against them, accepting the situation, as they always do, without making disturbance. But the more thoughtful of them feel it deeply, keenly, and their faces wear the marks of settled sadness. They are not inclined to speak their fears, but when one unbosoms himself you find that he expects notning in the future for his race more than they enjoy in the neighboring State of Georgia, for instance. They can live, and labor, and eat, and drink and be merry on the plantation, but full citizenship, with its priveleges and duties, which they enjoyed for a season, they feel is departing far from them, perhaps forever.

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PARSON BROWNLOW said that "he never played a card; never drank a dram of liquor except as a medicine; never had a chew of tobacco in his mouth, never was at a theater, never attended a horse-race, never courted but one woman and her he married, and that he had as strong a voice as any man in East Tennessee."

SATURDAY MORNING'S

# COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, JUNE 30, 1877.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## MICHIGAN.

The price of wool has advanced somewhat throughout the State since the first clips came into market.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Sons of Temperance has been in session at Detroit. The annual address, while it gave some encouraging facts, reported the number of members as reduced from 524,328 in 1876, to 76,883 in 1877. The available assets of the order had increased during the year. The work of the order consists largely in the publication of tracts for the propagation of temperance principles.

The damage by fires in the pineries is very great. One lumberman concludes that one season's supply of pine has been destroyed. On Thunder Bay, 3,000,000 feet were burned. In Claire and Huron counties the damage is light, but very heavy in Manistee.

An election case of general interest was recently decided in the State Supreme Court, viz: That of John W. Jochim vs. Cornelius Kennedy. These two gentlemen were opposing candidates for city treasurer at Ishpeming at the recent election. The total number of votes cast was 700, of which 380 were for John W. Jochim, 18 for John Jochim, and 392 for Cornelius Kennedy. Had all the Jochim votes been counted, Mr. J. would have had six majority. In the Circuit Court Jochim's counsel offered to show that there was no other Jochim in the city and that these 398 votes were all unquestionably for one man. The judge ruled that such evidence would not be admissible, and the case was appealed. The Supreme Court held that where there was no other Jochim but the candidate, the votes cast for John Jochim should be counted for John W. Jochim, and therefore he was elected treasurer of Ishpeming.

In the University chancery suit, an order was adopted calling upon Rose to file within forty-eight hours a statement under oath of all moneys which Rose claims he received and paid over to Douglas, and which Rose claims further that Douglas has not paid to the regents. Within forty-eight hours from that time Douglas must file a statement under oath of all moneys omitted by Rose in his statement. The case has been set down for trial on the 5th of July. Rose is to have the affirmative and shall proceed to show when, where, and in what manner he paid over the accounts claimed to be deficient or delinquent by Douglas.

A. T. Booth, late treasurer of the Northwestern Bible and Publishing Company, at Allegan, was arrested on the 19th on a capais for embezzlement of the company funds while treasurer. The charge is made by his late partners. They claim they have proof that he made away with $2,800.

Francis Murphy telegraphs from Wellsboro, Pa., June 21, that he will be at Lansing July 4 and address the red ribbon people.

The Hon. S. A. Gaylord, late Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Solicitor for the Interior Department, died on the 21st at half-past four, at his home in Saginaw City, after a prolonged illness of Bright's disease of the kidneys

A disastrous fire visited the village of Hartford, Thursday, burning out no less than twelve business houses, the main stores in the place.

Okemos village, Ingham county, was visited by burglars on the night of the 20th. The thieves got about $200 in money and the postoffice yielded $88 in stamps and cash. They also stole a horse and wagon.

Mrs. Catharine McDonald, wife of a farmer residing a few miles west of Flint, while out in the woods, was assaulted by a tramp with intent to outrage her person. Her screams atracted the attention of the neighborhood, and a man named Delinbeck rushed to her rescue. The villain fled. The neighborhood turned out en masse, pursued and captured him, and he is now lodged in jail to await trial. He gives his name as "Gen. Cody." At Battle Creek, the same evening, Mrs. E. A. Harris, who lives near Battle Creek, was assaulted in much the same manner, but fought desperately, and by her outcries secured assistance, when the villain fled.

Henry Gans, of Blumfield, Saginaw Co., fired a revolver at a charivari party on the night of his wedding, wounding three, one quite seriously.

The Michigan Salt Association has shipped 300,000 barrels of salt to date.

Tha Hartford Day Spring says that a gentleman of that place tried the experiment of planting flax-seed in each hill of potatoes, on two rows in the centre of a field of potatoes. Not a bug is to be found where the flax is planted, but on each side of the rows the potatoes were covered with them.

The German saloon keepers of Detroit have organized a society to pay each other's fines when they are hauled up for violating the liquor law.

Senator Ferry is convalescent.

Judge Coolidge, of Niles, will preside at the University Rose-Douglas trial.

Millions upon millions of caterpillars are committing serious depredations upon vegetation in the vicinity of John Dalziel's farm, in the town of Green. They have stripped the leaves from many acres of forest trees and bushes, and are damaging farm crops to some extent. The worm is about two inches in length, and in appearance resembles the common apple-tree worm.—*Big Rapids Magnet.*

Mr. Wm. M. Gregory, of Ann Arbor, has received a letter from Mr. Louis Genereau, of Eldridge, Oceana county, explaining the meaning of the word Washtenaw. He says: "The meaning of that word is a "Large Stream," or a "Large River." This was the name of an Indian who lived near the mouth, and had a village, and that was his hunting ground and fishing ground. He did not allow any one to hunt except his relatives and friends. The Indians used to go back and forth and stop with Washtenaw, and by and by they called the river by his name, "Washtenaw Sebey." This was a good many years before the war of 1812. I have an old Indian in my care, and he is over 100 years old, and he was acquainted with Washtenaw." Mr. Gregory further adds: "A portion of the Pottowatomies remain in Oceana county, but the greater part are in Kansas. Within two years it has been ascertained that Grand River in this State has been known to the Indian tribes as Washtenaw River, and that the region from Wayne County to Lake Michigan once bore the name of Washtenaw, or more properly "Washtenong."

A cyclone recently visited the township of Victor, Clinton Co. Charles Beardslee, two miles west of Lainsburg, lost 10 acres of wheat; F. M. Foster, adjoining, between 40 and 50 acres; George and Charles Throop, 15 to 20 acres; John Albertson, 14 acres; Erastus McWhorter, 22 acres. The extensive wheat fields of Daniel Blood, Nelson and Rinaldo Bigsby and John Scouten, were also destroyed. These parties suffered the loss of their other crops, including grass, clover and fruits. Mr. Jones had 48 panes of glass broken, and Mr. Blood 36 panes. One entire window in Mr. Bigsby's house was demolished. The entire loss to the farmers of Victor is stated to be beyond computation.

A fire at Grand Rapids destroyed the residence of E. A. Brown, Lewis's meat market, and partially destroyed Ludlum's grocery. Brown's loss is $2,000; insurance, $1,200; other losses are small.

The "Michigan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," has filed articles with the Secretary of State.

Messrs. Mason & Elmore, represesenting the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, had a consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which the liability of that road to taxation upon net earnings was under discussion. The result of the conference was, that the questions at issue between the department and the company will be amicably settled without further prosecution of the matter.

The frost of the 22d did slight damage throughout the State.

Parker's brick block at St. Joseph was destroyed by fire Tuesday night.

Mrs. Ann Sanders, of Flushing, horsewhipped Rev. Anthony Hudson, in the street, alleging that in his temperance speeches he had slandered her.

Otto Leuschner, the defaulting teller of the Saginaw savings bank, who pleaded guilty on three charges of embezzlement, was arraigned and sentenced to four months in the House of Correction, at hard labor, and a fine of $800; and in default of the payment of the fine, eighteen months additional imprisonment.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Benton Harbor bids fair to be the greatest ever known. Growers are obliged to pick three quarters of the number now on the trees to save them from being ruined.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph is the authority for the statement that Joseph and Togah Bertrand, an Indian and squaw living at Dowagiac, have commenced suit for the recovery of 136 acres in the south part of Chicago. They claim it to have been deeded to Togah in 1832 on account of her small feet and delicate hands. The property is now worth about $1,000,000. The principal question seems to be that of identity.

The grasshoppers are so thick on a few farms in Oakland County as to be doing some damage.

THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction has arranged to hold the State Teachers' Institute, provided for by the new institute law, at Lansing, commencing August 20, and continuing five days. The Hon. John Hancock, Superintendent of Schools, Dayton, Ohio; President E. C. Hewett, of Normal University, Normal, Ill.; Prof. Robert Graham, Director of the Model School of the Oshkosh, Wis., Normal, and Prof. Jonathan Piper of Chicago, Ills., have engaged to give instruction in the Institute. These men are among the foremost in the west in Institute work and a profitable meeting may be anticipated.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Russian Government has purchased the monster Krupp gun made for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

A fearful conflagration occurred at St. John's, N. B., on Wednesday. It commenced in the McLaughlin Boiler Works, York Point Slip. Half of the city is gone. The Victoria Hotel, Academy of Music, telegraph offices, all the newspaper offices and all the best houses, north and south wharves, Dock street, Market Square, Prince William street, King street, all the way down to Lower Cove, and a part of St. Germain street, are burned. Several lives are reported lost. The loss, it is thought, cannot fall short of $12,000,000. Thousands of people are in the streets homeless and in despair. The destruction of provisions of all kinds seems to point to a famine, and relief must come in speedily or many must perish from want. Few saved even their clothes. The gas works are destroyed, and the city is in darkness, except from the blaze. The area burned is nearly 200 acres.

Four companies of cavalry, three of artillery and three of infantry have been ordered to the scene of the Indian outbreak.

The combined forces of Chief Joseph and White Bird, who head the rising, will not exceed 200 warriors, but there are a number of discontented tribes who, it is feared, will be drawn into active hostilities. Those who are acquainted with the vast region of country lying west and north of the Bitter Root mountains affirm that from 1,500 to 2,000 warriors can be brought into the field in a short time, embracing the non-treaty Nez Perces tribes, Spokene Flat Heads, Palons and other scattered bands. It is generally thought that there was a well matured plan of action on the part of the Indians. The scene of the war is located in Idaho territory, sixty miles from Lewiston, on what is known as Camas prairie. It is 90 miles from Walla Walla, Washington territory—160 miles by river—the nearest point where the telegraph can be reached. The total strength at the disposal of Gen. Howard, when all the troops under his orders are concentrated, will be about 800 men.

The Governor of Idaho has telegraphed to the War Department for authority to organize a volunteer military force at the expense of the general government, there being no territorial law creating a militia. The Secretary of War replied that he had no authority to authorize him to organize, mount and provision volunteers at Government expense, but that Gen. Howard had been fully instructed and clothed with all the authority the department can confer, and that he might furnish arms and ammunition as provided by law.

The last four of the sentenced Molly Maguires were hung at Pottsville, Pa., on Thursday.

The fire at St. John's, N. B., proves to have been even more disastrous than was at first reported. The loss is estimated at $12,000,000. Several lives were lost and accidents were numerous. Thousands of people were rendered homeless and lost all their effects. Relief in cooked victuals and money has been sent from neighboring cities.

At the Camas Prairie massacre the Indians did not kill the women and children, but allowed them to be taken under the escort of a friendly squaw to Slate Creek, which has thus far been left undisturbed. At Slate Creek the whites have fortified themselves in a stockade fort, into which have been received the wives and children of the murdered men, together with the families of the men who had escaped the massacre.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gen. Howard to issue 500 stand of arms to citizens of Oregon. Citizens are forming volunteer parties.

Gen. Howard reports Perry's loss in the engagement of the 17th, at one officer (Lieut. Heller, of the Twenty-first Infantry) and thirty-three men. The troops though allowing themselves to be decoyed into ambush, displayed throughout the action the utmost gallantry and fought like tigers. About twenty-five or thirty soldiers were killed in about the same number of minutes.

Volunteer companies are being constantly organized in various settlements in Idaho, and re-inforcements of regular troops have been ordered to the front.

Last week the revenue officers raided distilleries in Putnam, Jackson, White and other Tennessee counties, broke up fourteen, got into a fight, and killed one illicit distiller named Sam Johnson, and badly wounded two named Morgan, and captured twelve prisoners.

The June report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a better prospect for wheat. Two hundred and seventy-seven counties report winter wheat in full normal condition, 494 above, and 183 below it. Of spring wheat, 92 counties report 100, 47 above and 137 below. State averages were as follows: Maine, 101; New Hampshire, 101; Vermont, 101; Massachusetts, 100; Rhode Island, 100: Connecticut, 103; New York, 108; New Jersey, 100; Pennsylvania, 98; Delaware 97; Maryland, 103; Virginia, 109; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 108; Florida, 100; Alabama, 96; Mississippi, 107; Louisiana, 103; Texas, 110; Arkansas, 106; Tennessee, 91; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 108; Ohio, 115; Michigan, 109; Indiana, 112; Illinois, 105; Wisconsin, 97; Minnesota, 95; Iowa, 102; Missouri, 110; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 103; California, 50; Oregon, 107.

Returns from California indicate only half of a full crop, from deficiency in the winter rain fall.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States to commence the payment of interest due July 1, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., without rebate. He has also authorized the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 of gold on Thursday, the 28th inst.

The office of the cashier of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Montreal, has been robbed of $50,000. It had just been taken from the bank to pay employes.

The St. John sufferers have found shelter. Cooked provisions is supplied from neighboring cities; Toronto has subscribed $70,000; Halifax, $45,000; Montreal, $50,000; Chicago, $10,000; and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland and other cities are collecting subscriptions. On one of the provision trains was 1,200 barrels of flour.

Four illicit stills and ten persons have been captured by revenue officers, at Uniontown, Pa.

An increased military force is to be stationed near Salt Lake.

The Iron Puddlers in the Schuykill, Lehigh and Susquehanna valleys are on a strike, to the number of 1,500 men.

A special from Mauch Chunk says that the Molly Maguires have murdered Wm. O'Connor near White Haven and also assassinated Jno. Grady, a miner employed in one of the Lehigh colleries, and Jas. McDermott and Michael O'Brien who were witnesses against several of the executed Mollies, have mysteriously disappeared, and fears are entertained that they have been foully dealt with.

Judge Kelly, who has returned from Weiser valleys reports that the people in those valleys have left their farms and nearly all assembled at a point in the Lower Weiser Valley, near Jeffries, where they are constructing a fort.

A Portland press dispatch says that Gen. Howard telegraphs from Fort Lapwai, June 21, as follows: Capt. Miller, with 300 men, leaves for the front this evening. Indian prisoners state that the soldiers left wounded on the field lately were killed, not mutilated. A steamer arrived at Lewiston this morning with 125 troops, a large quantity of arms, munitions, etc.

In an interview between Gov. Brayman and the Indian chiefs, Major Jim, chief of the Bannocks, was the principal speaker. He assured the governor that the Bannocks, and Shoshones were friendly toward the whites, and would render no assistance to the Nez Perces in the present outbreak.

A SPEECH.

In reply to a question as to what his people proposed to do during the summer, the major replied: "We go to Montana to hunt buffalo and get something in trade for food for our little ones. Indians are like whites. They do different things to get means of living. Other people make farms and fence up all the country. Indians have a farm too, which is Great Comas Prairie, where our women dig roots to feed them and the children. White men drive too many hogs and cattle upon the prairie which eat up the roots of the Comas and destroy them. Our children will suffer from hunger. Fuller, agent at Lempi, takes blankets which are sent from Washington and cuts them in two. He gives us half of a blanket and sells the other half. Donaldson, agent at Fort Hall is always angry with us and treats us roughly. He divides the blankets like Fuller and sells good horses from the reservatiou and puts poor Indian ponies in their places. We wish to have these agents taken away and good honest ones sent us. We don't like Fort Hall. It is too cold. Nothing will grow there. We wish to have the great Comas Prairie, but with the Fort Hall reservation so that we can live there in summer and dig comas. We never sold or gave away the Comas Prairies and had nothing to do with any treaty which would take them away from us."

Here Dempsey, the interpreter, explained that the Fort Hall Reservation was separated from the Great Camas Prairie by a barren country 100 miles in width. Capt. Jim said they all have these reservations, the Bannocks and Shoshones have the Washaskee Reservation on Wind River, Fort Hall Reservation and Lampi Reservation. There are not one reservation for the Bannock, one for the Shoshones and one for another tribe, but Bannocks and Shoshones may live together upon one or other. A hog with three homes has no home at all. We would like to have one reservation rather than three. Some further conversation occurred, in which tho Indians complained feelingly of the dearth of food upon Comas Prairie, when a liberal contribution was made by the gentlemen present for the purpose of purchasing food for the Indians to take home with them.

A fire in Marblehead, Mass., Monday, swept away nearly the entire business portion of the town. The fire begun in the stable of the Hathaway House, and spread with alarming rapidity to the hotel and other buildings. All the large shoe manufactories but three are in ruins. These were mostly large wooden buildings filled with machinery and furnishing employment to hundreds of men and women. The Eastern Railroad depot, six or seven passenger cars and a number of freight cars were burned. Over forty dwelling houses were consumed and the occupants saved but a very small portion of their furniture, and the families only the clothes they had on when escaping from the burning buildings. Seventy-two buildings in all were consumed.

A carefully prepared list of losses by the Marblehead fire makes the aggregate loss on buildings $358,000.

Loss to occupants, stocks, machinery, furniture, etc., $176,000; total, $534,000.

The storm of Monday was very heavy throughout Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, much damage being done by the wind.

Robert Dale Owen died at Lake George, N. Y., on the 24th.

A dispatch received from Lewiston, via Walla Walla, says that all the Indian women, children and property have been removed across Salmon River, leaving the men free to operate. The excitement is subsiding, and settlers are returning to their homes.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

We have received detailed information respecting the first conflict in open field between the Turks and Russians in Armenia. It will be remembered that Mukhtar Pasha reinforced the troops at Delibaba some days ago, and ordered Commander Mehemet to advance through the passes from Aras Valley and Pasian Plain and meet the Russians. Mehemet therefore descended the slope and took up a position at Zeidikan (or Saidachan) which is ten or twelve miles southwest of Toprak Kaleh, and just in front of the passes above mentioned. His artillery strength is not stated; but it was not strong; his infantry was not above 3,000 and he had little or no cavalry, and that was bad. The Russian left, under Lieut. Gen. Torgukassoff, had about 10,000 infantry and plenty of cannon, besides an effectual cavalry force. The Turks brought on the fight by an advance on the 15th inst.

The whole day was spent in an artillery duel, but on the 16th the Russians began the execution of what was evidently a settled plan. Six bodies of Russian infantry advanced at Boclock, under cover of a terrible artillery fire. Notwithstanding the Turks returned a steady fire, the enemy continued to advance, and finally, by detaching a strong body, turned the Turkish right flank, seized a commanding hill, quickly threw up breastworks, and there established four field guns, which enabled them to rake almost the entire front of the Turkish line. From this movement the losses of the latter were serious. Their men fell rapidly, their artillery was destroyed, and their infantry exposed, without support, to a murderous fire. For over twenty minutes the Ottomans stood before this new attack, and at this crisis Mehemet fell. To increase the difficulties ammunition fell short. At ten o'clock the height which the Turks held at the opening of the battle was no longer tenable, and by midnight the last Turk was driven off. A cavalry charge followed, converting the defeat into a route.

A Pera dispatch says Bayazid has been retaken by the Turks.

The Bassiret newspaper announces that Faik Pasha, the Turkish commandant at Van, having been advised of the approach of 1,000 Russians, dispatched a body of cavalry and infantry against them. The Russians were defeated and fled to Bayazid, which the Turks invested. Suleman Pasha has joined Ali Saib, and their united armies are marching upon Cettinji.

A Cettinji correspondent, in a telegram of June 21, says, relative to the Turkish defeat near Spuz: "Later accounts show there never was a worse panic or more disastrous rout, known in the annals of the war. Between Turkey and Montenegro it was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction. The Turkish dead cannot be counted, because they lie along the plain nearly up to Spiaz, and the artillery of the city prevents an approach. About 1,000 are reported dead within the ground recovered by the Montenegrins. The spirits of the people are very high. It is confidently believed that Sulieman will be driven back to Nicsics.

A Paris dispatch says a singular plot has been dsscovered in Egypt to blow up the banks of the Suez Canal with nitroglycerine.

A dispatch from Ibrail, dated Thursday night, says: The Russians have constructed in all a thousand rafts and pontoons, chiefly in the River Serelle, of which a large number are being used at Ibrail, but leaving enough for a bridge at Galatz; also, each raft is separately towed to its position. Nearly 100 feet up stream from the bridge the anchor is cast and the current swings the raft swiftly down alongside one previously fixed, to which it is made fast, while a steadying anchor is carried out below. For several days past working parties of about 300 men, crossing the river every morning, have been engaged in raising above the reach of inundation a road leading along the banks of the old Danube from Getchet toward Matchin. About three-quarters of a mile have thus been made good, but there remain nearly five miles to Matchin. The raising of this must take time. Yesterday a detachment of Cossacks made a reconnoisance toward Matchin, and got pretty close, but were half drowned in the attempt. When attacked, Matchin will be assailed both by land and water. The Turks have made no sign of hindrance. Two small camps are visible above Matchin, on the heights. All day yesterday infantry, forty at a load, were being ferried over from Galatz to a patch of hard ground opposite, whence, by a west winding path, it is said, the hill country is attainable. If this be so, the crossing here seems to indicate a turning movement against Matchin. About 40,000 troops are now in Ibrail and Galatz.

In addition to the bridge constructed in front of Ibrail, which is from 700 to 800 yards in length, with an extension upon inundated Turkish territory, the Russians have built a large number of rafts which have been towed to-day into an arm of the stream where the two monitors were sunk. In addition to their own gunboats the Russians continue to employ all merchant vessels detained in port. Seven wooden sloops, moreover, have been iron-plated during the past few days. Each carries two guns, and will hold 200 men.

Opposite Ibrail the Danube is divided into two channels by a large island. This has probably enabled the Russians to construct a bridge unobserved. It has been known for some time that Turkish monitors have been completely barred out of this section of the river by torpedoes.

The Russians, on landing on the Turkish bank of the Danube, penetrated directly into the interior behind the hills, gaining possession of the heights commanding Matchin, after an obstinate fight with a band of Bashi Bazouks. The engagement lasted from daybreak until noon.

A telegram from Ibrail announces that 6,000 Russians crossed the Danube from Galatz yesterday, and took the heights beyond Sinizilla near Matchin. The Turks have abandoned Matchin. A sufficient number of Russians have crossed to establish themselves solidly, but they are not entrenched. A Bucharest dispatch to the Standard says the Turks are destroying the line of railway between Tchernavoda and Matchin.

A telegram from Ibrail dated to-day says that the Russians entered Matchin to-day, the Turks having abandoned it. The Russians continue crossing here by the constructed bridge and a steamer.

A telegram from Mukhtar Pasha states that the Turks attacked on the 20th inst. a Russian division encamped at Hiliatz. The fight lasted until nightfall. The Russian division was cut in two and fled in disorder.

It is officially announced that the Turkish divisions operating from Herzegovina and Albania against Montenegro, successfully effected a junction at 9 o'clock this morning, and are now marching upon Cettigue.

The Montenegrin official accounts admit that Suleiman Pasha's and Ali Saib's forces have effected a junction, and say that it was after six days continuous fighting, in which the Turks lost 7,000 men.

The Porte's reply to Lord Derby's note in reference to the Suez Canal, was dispatched on the 21st inst. It is understood that the Porte accepts the principle of free navigation of the canal by neutrals, but reserves the right of fighting an enemy's vessel.

The French Senate voted for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies—149 to 130. The proclamation of dissolution was read Monday.

The unsuccessful attempt of the Russians to cross near Rustchuk has been followed by a severe battle on the Danube, in which the Turkish gunboats have taken an active part. The town of Giurgevo, opposite Rutschuk, occupied by the Russians, has been set on fire by Turkish shells.

The English Cabinet has, after due deliberation, disapproved Gortschakoff's declaration as to Russia's policy in the Eastern war, and the English Government has resolved not to allow even a temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians.

The Porte assents to England's views regarding the free passage of the canal for neutrals, but it cannot allow Russian ships access to the canal, as it is part of the Ottoman empire. In view of Russia's declaration not to make war upon the canal, England will not take steps for its protection.

The Russians have made a second crossing at Hirsova. A force of 18,000 men were passed over, and has effected a junction with the detachment coming from the Matchin, and will to-morrow march against the Turkish line of defence between Tsernavoda and Kustandje. The Turks are making great exertions to defend the line along Trojan's wall.

The Turks have retreated toward Medidje, on the line of the Kustandje Railway, so that the whole north end of the Dobrudscha may be said to be abandoned. It is not likely that they will make a stand this side of Silestria.

So far all attacks on Kars have been repulsed with loss.

ERZEROUM, June 25.—After the battle of Zerdekan, June 16, the Turks having fallen back on Delibaba, the Russian left wing took possession of Delibaba Pass and fortified it. The Russian's right wing having retired somewhat, Mukhtar Pasha telegraphed Rahid Pasha to join him with nine of the twelve battalions forming the Turkish left wing. Mukhtar quitted his headquarters at Zewin on the night of June 17 for Delibaba to take command of the Turkish right wing in person. On the following day he received reinforcements which raised the strength of the right wing to nineteen battalions and four cavalry regiments. The Russians in Delibaba Pass numbered 20,000, with five batteries. Several skirmishes were fought June 20 and 21. Mukhtar attacked the pass, and fighting lasted from six o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening. The Russians were at first driven from their positions, but they afterwards recaptured them and attacked the Turkish positions on the heights with charges of infantry and cavalry. The Turkish front gave way for a short time, but afterward it rallied, charged the Russians and drove them back. The Turks then opened a terrible artillery fire and compelled the Russians to fall back with heavy loss.

The Turks acknowledge a loss of 400 killed and about the same number wounded. It is reckoned the Russian losses were at least double that. On the 22d, Mukhtar again fought a severe battle. The Russian cavalry were placed in an entrenchment, to act as infantry; but ultimately the Turks drove them out and pursued them, the Russians retreating in disorder for Zerdekan. The whole of the fighting lasted 33 hours. The Turkish loss, according to latest accounts, is upwards of 2,000, and the Russian much heavier. The Turkish headquarters are still at Zewin, where 24 battalions and two batteries occupy an excellent position, which is unassailable in front. On the 23d, 16,000 Russians began to advance against this position.

The bombardment of Rutschuk continues. English agents report that the English Consulate, which had a large Union Jack floating, seems to have been singled out for concentrated fire, and was completely destroyed. The entire population is flying into the neighboring villages. The Governor General of the Province has declared that he holds the authorities responsible for the lives of the fugitives, who are mostly Christians. Twelve shells have fallen upon the military hospitals, five upon the civil hospital, and two upon the orphan asylum. The patients were seized with panic, and have left their beds.

The Turks, in return, partly destroyed Guirgevo. A thousand shells fell there yesterday, and 800 to-day. One Russian battery has been dismounted. The Russians apparently meditate a serious attempt to capture the Island of Byrgos.

The Turks have evacuated and the Russians have occupied Hirsova. The Czar has left for Giurgevo. Prince Gortsschakoff has arrived here, accompanied by his staff. Up to Monday 28,000 Russians had crossed the Danube at Ibrail.

Ex-President Grant visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on Wednesday.

The prospects of the wheat crop in Great Britain have improved with the prevailing dry weather of the past few weeks.

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Two daughters of a farmer in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., desired to pay the debt on their homestead, but they preferred not to do it by hard work. They hit upon an idea that suited their purpose, and have made enough money to remove the debt. They had a large quantity of porous stone sawed into small pieces and thoroughly soaked in an odorous preparation, which imparted to them a durable scent. These they have peddled throughout the State, at twenty-five cents each, representing that they were cut from the rock of a wonderful perfumed cave in South America. The girls are so demure and pretty, and tell their lie with such an appearance of simplicity, that the sales are very large. They have just put a fresh lot of stone in soak, preparatory to an extended Western tour.

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Ministers should remember that the weather is growing very warm, and the same congregation which sits delighted through two and one-half hours of a five-act comedy can't possibly endure more than twenty-five minutes of sermon and a three-minute prayer. There is a limit even to human endurance. -[Ex.

## "THE CHINESE PUZZLE" CONTINUED.

### Mrs. Phillipps' Further Experience With the Calf.

I see my friend, Mrs. Kator, quoted from some celebrated author, "Are we a nation of spendthrifts?" I must own it is very little I know about the Nation of late. I know I have tried to be very saving; I have tried to save myself from that calf.

I believe in my last article on farming, my calf had entered the kitchen in advance of myself. Here I left him, monarch of all he surveyed, and going to my bookcase I hastily found a work on farming. Throwing myself into an easy chair, I went to work in earnest to read up the theory of treating calves.

What seemed most valuable in the author's suggestions was the advice, "To nail a strap into the bottom of a pail, insert this in the animal's mouth, pouring in the milk slowly." This seemed a bright idea to me. I hastily procured nails, strap and hammer, and having adjusted the same according to the written order, I was rejoiced in the thought of the accomplishment of this great deed—teaching a calf to drink. On pouring in the warm milk he seemed to grasp the idea at once—tugging at the strap the milk disappearing rapidly. At this moment, to my utter consternation, there came the most blood-curdling bah, ah ah!!! his eyeballs glaring from his head, his tongue portruding from his mouth, his head thrown back, he had fallen upon his knees and O! horror of horrors!! I saw theory, strap and all go down the throat of the calf.

"What was done, what to do. A glance told both."

I thrust my hand into the throat of the refactory calf, and just as I had succeeded in extracting theory, nail, and all from his throat, I heard a very pleasant voice saying, "I beg pardon, do Mrs. Phillipps' people live in this house?" I looked up in some surprise, still retaining with a firm grasp the strap, and to beat about in my mind whether "Ann was Ann;" finally seizing upon an idea separate from calf feeding, I said, "yes." Suppressing the laugh the situation demanded, he said, "I called to see if Mrs. Phillipps is still taking pupils in elocution." By the twinkle in his eye I knew he thought he had the best witch of the three that stirred the caldron before Macbeth. "You see, sir, I am not in the business." With the ghost of a smile he bowed himself around the corner. I have in memory a receding form, a black silk hat lightly raised, faultless gloves, whalebone cane, polished boots and—some hesitation in regard to *my* future occupation.

I really desired to call this young man back, and made an advanced step in that direction, when my eye rested upon that poor forlorn calf, I said, "I will forego all literary pursuits until I have mastered this refactory calf."

A neighbor suggested if I would make hay tea giving it to him warm, he would learn to drink quicker than by feeding milk. So I proceeded to make hay tea strong and warm, too warm it seems for the use of a youthful bovine. Here was another dilemma; white blisters protruded from his lips. Hay tea cool, I found was good, but hay tea hot rather increased the difficulties of getting this calf to drink. It seemed his drinking propensities never kept pace with his chewing. Chew! why that calf would chew anything he could find from an embroidered handkerchief to a rubber boot-top. Things would disappear. We have mateless socks, and when we ask for the missing, echo answers where? Oh where? Mastication was his forte. It was a blessed day when I first saw this "quad" masticating grass. My advice to farmer's wives is never to teach a calf to drink, but to give them grass to chew on the start. Some may inquire, what to do if it is not a grassy time. Why have hot beds and raise grass of course. I have come to this conclusion because then one can have so much more time for bread making, which occupation has to my mind about as many horrors as calf-feeding.

I have become quite a successful artist in the art of breadmaking, but there have been days, and I may say nights, when the mysteries of breadmaking wearied my brain like a fever. I have learned how much there is in a promise without fulfillment. I have taken sugar and ginger and salt equal parts, poured on boiling water and stirred in the flour, and it looked so light I at once proceeded to make the bread; but I declare I did pity those hogs that summer. I was glad they were born groaning and gruntiug for thereby hangs a tail, but not the tale of the cost of flour. Mr. Phillips would say: "Why you have biscuit again, I thought you baked bread." Oh, those biscuit how many it did take to go round.

My next effort was to make yeast after the most approved theory. Potatoes and hops boiled poured over flour, cooled and yeast added from my neighbor's pantry. I canned this immediately and retired to sleep, with the blessed hope of making bread without trouble the following day. I was awakened from the blissful dream of removing from the oven four loaves of fine bread, when there came a crash like the crack of doom shattering all my hopes of future happiness, and proving that my four loaves of delicious bread were "in your minds eye Horatio." Every member of the household rushed to their room door shouting "What's that?"

At this juncture of affairs I made a descent to the cellar and found that the yeast in rising had also descended, bringing with its seething mass bits of glass, rubber bands, and can tops, laying these where my hopes were—floored.

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The mortgages on church buildings in New York city, according to an article in the Tribune, amount to $2,307,886, divided among the different denominations as follows: Presbyterians, $706,000; Reformed, $644,000; Protestant Episcopal, $453,000; Roman Catholic, $229,000; Baptist, 212,000; Methodist, $79,000, and Lutheran, $44,880. The most extravagent edifices generally have the heaviest encumbrances.

Woolen manufacturers in Rhode Island report more encouraging prospects than at any time in the last three years. Nearly all the mills are working on advance orders.

## Together.

Babes that on a morn of May,
Laughing, in the sunshine play;
Babes to whom the longest day
Seems to fly!
Babes to whom all things are toys,
Like a sweet that never cloys,
Home a fount of simple joys,
Never dry.
Babes so bright, so blest, so fair,
With dimpled cheeks and golden hair,
Can they be—that happy pair!—
You and I?

Babes no longer, now they stray,
Girl and boy, beside the bay
On a sunshine holiday—
Fond but shy.
Smiles are many, words are few,
Hearts are light, when life is new
And eyes are bluer than the blue
Of the sky.
Laughing schoolboy brave and free,
Little maiden fair to see
Gath'ring seaweed—can they be
You and I?

Boy and girl are man and wife;
Hand in hand they walk for life;
Peace and joy be theirs, and strife
Come not nigh!
Wand'rers by the Eternal Deep
Whose shores were time, so may they keep
Together, and together sleep
By and by!
Sleep in death when day is done,
Wake to life beyond the sun;
One on earth, in Heaven one—
You and I!

—All the Year Round.

## June Roses.

The Summer bright, the Summer fair,
The summer sweet, serene, discloses,
In all its realm of riches rare,
No other blooms that can compare
With June's delicious roses.

Spring's cloudy days and Summer's heats
Come when life only gropes and proses;
But life is redolent of sweets
When poetry the spirit greets,
And scatters sweet June roses.

Life's June—what shall we call those hours
In which the soul, serene, reposes?
Their bloom dispelling gloom that lowers,
Their perfume stealing from love's bowers—
Ah! these are life's June roses.

—Cottage Hearth

## JOHN PALEY'S RED RIBBON

BY HELEN GALE.

Mr. West was walking leisurely down the street, enjoying the pleasant spring morning, and a good cigar at the same time, when his attention was arrested by a news boy's query:

"Have a paper sir?"

"Not this morning," he replied carelessly, replacing his cigar.

The quick look of disappointment, and the quivering lip caused him to pause; and, as he did so, the flutter of a tiny red ribbon in the button hole of the coarse jacket of the lad aroused his interest.

"Well, my little man, what is the trouble?" he asked kindly.

"Oh, Sir! I have no home! I am hungry and tired, and I cannot sell my papers, and I don't know what to do," and overcome by his feelings he burst into tears. He quickly controlled himself, however, and wiping his eyes with the sleeve of his jacket, attempted to smile as he said:

"I could not help it sir; you spoke so kindly to me that it made me think of my mother."

Meanwhile Mr. West had been studying him closely. The boy was apparently about fifteen years of age, but small for his years; slender and pale, with a fearless, honest face that was its own best guaranty for the integrity of its owner.

Seemingly satisfied with his scrutiny Mr. West asked his name.

"John Paley sir," he replied.

"You spoke of your mother," continued the now thoroughly interested gentleman, "Where is she?"

"I have no mother now," answered the lad with a strong effort at self-control. "She was buried yesterday. This is my first attempt at doing anything to get a living, and I suppose that is the reason I was so easily discouraged."

"But where is your father? Is he living?" interrogated Mr. West, who was an exceptionally kind hearted man, when once his sympathies were enlisted.

"I have a father living, I suppose, but do not know where he is," a stern yet pained look settling upon his features that contrasted strangely with his otherwise childlike appearance.

"Well, come along with me and have some breakfast, and then you shall tell me all about yourself, and perhaps I can do something for you." So saying Mr. West led the way to a restaurant, and having given directions that John should be served at his expense, he gave him his card and told him he should expect to see him at three o'clock of that day, at his office.

Promptly at the time appointed the boy appeared, and received a kindly greeting from Mr. West.

"Now be seated, and I will listen to your story, if you are willing to tell it to a stranger," he said.

After a slight pause the boy replied: "I shall be glad to tell it to you. I will begin with this, sir,' touching the ribbon before mentioned, and his voice grew husky as he continued:

"*That ribbon was dyed in my mother's blood.*"

An exclamation of horror escaped from the lips of his listener. Then in a low, steady voice, thrilling with suppressed emotion, the lad proceeded:

"My father was a brick layer, and when he worked had good wages. My mother worked hard and saved all she could and kept me in school, from which I expected to graduate the next year. But my father is a drinking man, and a few weeks ago while Dr. Reynolds was here came home half drunk, and in a terrible rage. A good many of his old companions had taken the pledge, and that morning he had found the saloon closed, where he was in the habit of going. He went somewhere else and spent what little money he had, and then came home.

My mother tried to quiet him, but this only made him worse. When she saw it would do no good to talk to him she went on with her work and said nothing to the abuse heaped upon her. She was mending this jacket, and when I saw the big tears fall upon it, and knew that I could do or say nothing to help her, I felt as though I could not endure it longer, but they seemed to enrage my father, and swaggering up to where she sat, he struck her a fearful blow. She fell, striking her head against the sharp corner of the table. The blood ran a stream from her head and she lay like one dead, on the floor.

My father, perfectly sobered, looked at her for a moment then exclaimed: 'I've killed her' turned and fled, and I have not heard from him since.

I took my mother from the floor and laid her on the bed, called in our nearest neighbor, then went for the doctor.

When I came back Mrs. Jenks, the woman I had called, was bathing her head with cold water. She had recovered from the swoon and the blood had stopped flowing, but she was very weak.

The doctor said she might recover if she was kept very quiet, and for a few days seemed to get better; then a fever set in and they said, she could not live. Four days ago she called me to her side and gave this ribbon to me saying: 'John take this as the best gift of your dying mother, and if you are ever tempted to taste the poisonous cup, look upon this and remember 'tis stained with your mother's blood; that the intoxicating cup has caused her death, made your father a murderer and you an orphan. Will you promise me never to taste a drop of aught that can intoxicate while you live.'

"I gave her the promise she asked. She closed her eyes as if to rest and never opened them again.

She was buried yesterday. This morning I found myself homeless and friendless.

My father was in debt, and nothing left except some silver pieces which had been given me; these I took to buy papers, thinking I might make something in that way until I could find better work to do."

Mr. West sat in silence some moments after John had ceased speaking, then said: "I have no children, and if you will come and live with me you shall have a home as long as you choose."

Words fail to describe the gratitude of the friendless orphan. Its exhibition caused a surprising moisture in the eyes of his benefactor, and hastily brushing away these evidences of emotion, he said:

"I wish to ask a favor of you: that you will lend me your mother's gift tonight, and I promise to guard it carefully."

That night at the temperance meeting, when the pledge was offered, Mr. West came forward and said: "I have heretofore opposed this 'red ribbon' movement, calling it 'child's play,' but this has converted me," holding up John Paley's badge and telling its history as he had received it.

While he was speaking silence prevailed in the vast hall, broken only by sobs and exclamations of horror and indignation.

At the close of the recital, Mr. West affixed his name to the pledge, followed by scores of others, among whom were many hardened men who have reason, with their families, to bless the story of "JOHN PALEY'S RED RIBBON."

## The Flag's Centennial.

June the 14th was the centennial of the adoption of the American Flag, an event which seems worthy of commemoration. The legal existence of the present flag of the United States dates only from the fourth of July, 1818. The Colonists were always attempting to adopt a flag of their own. From the time that the indignant Gov. Endicott, of Massachusetts, in a moment of fury at the Romish tendencies of the English government, cut out from the Colonial flag the cross of St. George, until Washington raised the flag with the present thirteen stripes and the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, at Cambridge, on January 2, 1776, the country was almost as full of different kinds of flags as it was of different ideas of liberty. When the war of the Revolution began, the regiments were distinguished from one another by the different designs and colors of their respective flags; but there were two of these flags that were more popular than all the others. These were the pine-tree flag, a white field with a green pine tree in the centre, and the rattlesnake flag, national emblem. The newspapers of that time used to print cuts representing a field of thirteen stripes, with a rattlesnake of thirteen rattles and thirteen points, each of the latter named after one of the Colonies, stretched across it. These cuts were soon copied into the Colonial flag, called the rattlesnake. The motto of this flag was, "Don't tread on me," and the meaning of the thirteen divisions of the snake was the vital necessity of union; and some of these flags bore the inscription under the snake "Join or die." The reason the royal crosses were retained by Washington in the flag raised at Cambridge was that the Colonies still acknowledged the legal rights of the mother country, but the stripes were intended to represent their union.

After the Declaration of Independence, the royal crosses were done away with. On June 14, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." That resolution is the first recorded legislation concerning the flag. It was not published officially until September 3, 1777, although the newspapers published it sooner. Paul Jones, it is believed, was the first person who had the honor to unfurl the flag. He was given the command of the gun-boat Ranger the same day the resolution was passed, and run up the new banner. Who suggested the stars is unknown. At this time the stars were put in a circle. This flag was unchanged until 1794, when Vermont and Kentucky having been admitted to the Union, Senator Bradley, of the former State, introduced a resolution that on and after May 1, 1795, the flag consist of fifteen stripes, white and red, and the Union of fifteen stars. The war of 1812 was fought under this flag, and it was not changed till 1818, although several States had meanwhile been admitted. When Indiana came into the Union, in 1816, a committee on the flag was appointed. They reported a bill on Jan. 2, 1817, which was not acted on. This bill was drafted after suggestions by Capt. Samuel C. Reid, who, at Fayal Roads, so bravely defended the United States brig, General Armstrong, against superior British forces. Capt. Reid's suggestions were that the stripes be reduced to the original thirteen, and that the stars of the Union, equal to the number of the States be placed in the form of a single star, and that a new star be added to the constellation on the 4th of July next succeeding the admission of every new State into the Union. On April 4, 1818, a bill embodying those suggestions, with the exception of the one regulating the shape of the constellation, was approved by the President; on the 13th of the same month the flag was hoisted on the Hall of Representatives at Washington, but as the act, by its terms, went into effect only on the 4th of July of that year, the legal existence of the American flag dates from that time. It is in consequence of the absence of all legislation regarding the form of the constellation in the American flag that the flag of our War Department has its union in the form of a star, while that of the Navy Department has its stars in parallel form.

The Stars and Stripes, more than any other national standard, has been enshrined in poetry. No other flag affords such inspiration. Joseph Rodman Drake gives its poetical origin thus:

When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there;
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies.
And striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Most famed of all the poetical tributes to the American flag is "The Star-Spangled Banner." This poem—the American national anthem — was written by Francis Scott Key, a Maryland man. During the war of 1812, being at the time a resident of Washington, he was captured by the British and detained on their fleet. He was an anxious witness of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and while it was going on he wrote the immortal stanzas.

## Cleopatra's Needle.

There is now a reasonable probability that before many weeks elapse Cleopatra's Needle will be *en route* for England. The monolith has been handed over to Mr. Dixon's agent, whose men have commenced the necessary work for its removal. The "needle" is sixty feet long and eight feet square—not uniformly, but at the base. It weighs about 220 tons, and lies in the sand fifteen feet about high water line. To get this mass safely into the sea and across the sea, it is intended to build up around it on shore a cylindrical iron case or ship, and then to roll the entire mass, nearly 300 tons, into the Mediterranean, and when the necessary ballasting and additions have been made to the ship in dry dock, to have her towed to England. The iron vessel is now being made at the Thames Iron Works, and when ready will be sent out in pieces, to be built round the obelisk, under the superintendence of Mr. Waynman Dixon. The vessel must be considerably longer than the obelisk, because of the shape of the stone. It will be ninety-two feet long, and fifteen feet in diameter, with plates three-eighths of an inch thick. It will be divided into nine water-tight compartments by eight bulk-heads, total weight of iron 75 tons. To lift the end of the obelisk, jacks of immense power will have to be sent from England, and after the cylinder is built tremendous tackle will be required to roll it into the sea. It will float in nine feet of water, and to reach this depth it must be rolled 400 feet. Once afloat and in dock, it will be fitted with bilge keels, rudder and steering gear. It will be cutter rigged, with one mast and two sails, and will have a deck-house for Mr. Carter, who will have charge of it on the voyage, for although it will be in tow of a steamer, it will be in every respect a ship, and able to take care of itself for a time in case of an accident, or breaking away from the tow-lines, with are be of steel wire. There will be four or five men on board to make sail, pump bilge water, trim lights and make signals in case of need. In the opinion of eminent engineers the plan proposed is admirably adapted for the work to be done, and Mr. Dixon's confidence is shown in the fact that should he fail to complete his task, he will receive nothing for his outlay and trouble If, however the undertaking is a success, the entire expense will be borne by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon. Immense care and nicety will have to be exercised in obtaining the necessary strength and rigidity; the obelisk must be so packed, forming with the iron cylinder one solid mass, as to avoid any strain from the rolling into the water, or from the heavy working of the ship afterwards. I presume the most anxious part of the work will be to get the vessel and her precious cargo into the sea. Once afloat, other difficulties will be mastered. Three thousand five hundred years ago this obelisk formed one of the pillars in front of the great Temple of Tum (the setting sun) at Heliopolis (near Cairo), and was brought to Alexandria during the reign of Cleopatra. No accounts exist of the appliances used, but if this and larger monuments could be safely moved about some 1600 years B. C., it is not possible to doubt our ability to do likewise in the nineteenth century A. D.

## Misspent Evenings.

The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street corners, wastes in the course of a year three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences. If, in addition to wasting an hour each evening, he spends ten cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than wasted would pay for ten of the leading periodicals of the country. Boys, think of these things. Think of how much time and money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner, or the cigar, is not only temporary, but positively hurtful. You cannot indulge in them without seriously injuring yourself. You acquire idle and wasteful habits, which cling to you with each succeeding year. You may in after-life shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habits thus formed in early life will remain with you to your dying day. Be warned, then, in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve each passing one, and thereby fit yourself for usefulness and happiness.

A lawyer and a clergyman were conversing about the direction of the wind. The former said: "We go by the Court-house vane." "And we," remarked the parson, "go by the church vane." "Well said the disciple of Blackstone, "in the matter of the wind that is the best authority." And the clergyman went home to cogitate.

## The Seventeen Year Locusts.

From the Hartford Courant.

A "staff correspondent" of the Courant (with a fish-line attached to the staff,") visited the thickets between Belin and Meriden on Saturday, and found the seventeen-year locusts (so-called,) most interesting subjects of investigation. They gather thickest upon the banks of trout streams, and they, or something else, seem to have virtually driven the trout all away. They have not, however, disturbed the mosquitoes.

The locusts are in appearance quite like the ordinary summer locust, but they are not more than a third as large, and they have very peculiar bright red eyes which stand up from the head like the eyes of a lobster. They are unaccountably plenty. "The woods are full of 'em," and they choose the alder for their resting place. So far as recorded, this is the first evidence that nature has offered of the utility of this annoying bush. The locusts are all over the bushes, and by the living creature is the dried shell it has come out of. When they fly the locusts, unlike those of summer, make no noise, but go as quietly as a moth, with a very rapid wing-motion and evident fatigue. As yet they do not seem to be injuring vegetation.

Their time, so far, seems to be devoted to musical diversions. They keep up a constant and peculiar noise. It is hard to see them make it; indeed, it proved impossible Saturday, yet there it was perpetually sounding. It is, more than anything else, like the song of the insect world at night in summer in the quiet country. There is some resemblance, too, to the roar of the sea-shell held to the ear. And there is no abatement, no variation. The amazing persistency of it is one of its remarkable characteristics, and if they keep it up much longer this year it will not be a surprise if the locusts have to rest seventeen years again to take a fresh start.

As was said before, they seem to be doing no damage, except indirectly by not eating the alders. A half-dozen school-boys out fishing, tramping grain, breaking fences, scaring cattle and frightening trout could do more harm in a day than the locusts have yet done. But they could not in Berlin. The grain and grass are all worn into paths there already, the fences are well broken down, the cattle act lonesome when there isn't somebody fishing near them, and the trout—well, the trout are lonesome too.

## Vesuvius Firing Up.

Fron the Philadelphia Press.

Vesuvius has every appearance of firing up for another eruption. Smoke is constantly issuing from the crater, and occasionally in immense volumes, that overspread the atmosphere like a sable pall. The other day a dense black cloud that had gathered about the crater was suddenly driven over Pompeii. Ashes and cinders fell in a thick shower, and for a time it looked as if the midday darkness that attended the eruption which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum was to be renewed, and the partly disentombed city was to be buried up again. I thought of the fate of Diomed's family, smothered to death in the wine cellar, where they sought refuge. When the cloud drifted over, the pavements of Pompeii were covered with a thin layer of hot volcanic ashes and minute scoriæ I asked the director of the excavations if Pompeii might not be covered up again. "That depends on the duration of an eruption of Vesuvius," he said, "and its character. Should it break forth on the eastern side of the mountain, eject masses of scoriæ, volcanic ashes, and showers of boiling water, the effect would be as disastrous as in the 79th year of the Christian era, when Herculaneum was covered up by a strata of volcanic matter sixty feet deep, and Pompeii and Stabia and other cities were entombed beneath the heaps of mud and volcanic deposits." Vesuvius is the most uncertain of volcanoes. Prior to A. D. 79, it had slumbered for centuries. Since then it has been more or less active, with spasmodic intervals of tremendous fury and desolation. Pompeii is more than one-half excavated, but much remains to be done before this old Greek city will again be entirely laid open to view within its walled circuit.

## Sunday in Deadwood.

From the Black Hills Times.

On Sunday the people pour into Deadwood from the adjoining camps, and during the day the streets have the appearance of a national celebration. On closer inspection you discover that the crowd is attracted by an auctioneer, who has mounted a barrel, and is crying his wares, the accumulation of every kind of pawned property. On the other side the prize package man holds out valuable inducements to a gaping crowd, who, after listening to a harangue of fifteen minutes, stand in awe, with disappointment stamped upon their countenances, to see the fortune they might have possessed had they only drawn the lucky packet he displays before them. Then the bands send out lively music from the "free-and-easys," while the merchants are busy bartering their wares for gold-dust to the dusky miner. Everybody is on the alert, tramping to and fro, in and out and up and down the mountains. Then, just around the corner, from this busy throng, the unpretentious building occupied for a church sends forth its echoes from the three or four score of worshippers there assembled, and many are the hardy miners who here take the opportunity to thank God for health and success; and all these, together with the confusion upon the streets and yelps from dog fights, reverberate over the hills. When the weather is pleasant, groups of two and upwards are seen winding upon the towering bed rocks or climbing through the mountain pines. To one not accustomed to this romantic region, such proceedings—religion, traffic, toil and pleasure-going to make up Sunday—appear absurd in the extreme. But such is mountain life, and in a brief time the most fastidious pilgrim from the more Athenian regions will become accustomed to and fascinated by them.

An Irish soldier, being for the first time on guard, was thus accosted by a friend: "What are ye standing there fore, Mike?" "Shure, they told me to stand here for a centhury!"

# THE FARM.

## Improving Indian Corn.

BY PROF. W. J. BEAL.

Quite likely everyone knows that the dust, or pollen borne on top of the stalk, fertilizes the ovaries of the young ear. A single, silky thread runs down to each rudimentary kernel. I have before me two ears of pop-corn, which grew in the vicinity of some sweet corn. A few of the kernels are well indented at the end. They are soft and somewhat sweet, much resembling sweet corn. This is the result of a cross, shown in the first year in the grain or fruit. It is a very common occurrence, familiar to almost every farmer. The pollen is the male element of the corn; the silk and rudimentary kernel is the female. Our breeders of fine stock are careful in the selection of the males, as well as of the females. They believe in good pedigrees. The day has gone by when the pig is called the animal, and the corn, the breed; implying that care and feed is everything; the selection of the animal of no consequence. What do we think of a man who selects the best calves, pigs and calves from the best mothers, paying no attention whatever to the selection of good male parents? He is unwise and behind the times.

This is just what our very best farmers are now doing with all their seeds and plants. They select from a field of corn the largest and fairest ears. In our fields there are usually large numbers of slender stalks, bearing no ears, or very small ones. These stalks have tassels. They scatter pollen, and are very apt to scatter some on the ears of the best stalks, which we may save for seed. The different kernels on the same ear may have twenty or more different male parents, some from good stalks and some from poor. Now, theory and analogy, at least, tell us if we wish to improve our corn to the greatest extent, we must pay some attention to the pollen used. Then, a much better way to get good seed-corn would be to plant a piece by itself, on good soil, giving the plants each plenty of room and good culture. Before shedding pollen, cut out entirely, or remove the tassels of all the poorest stalks. In this way we should not only select seeds from good females, but also from those fertilized by good males. By carrying out this plan for a series of years, we should, most likely, get better ears and fewer nubbins. The size and quality would be more uniformly good. Popular opinion, in many parts of the country, favors a change of seeds from one farm, or from one country or State, to another. To improve or infuse new vigor into varieties, or *races* I should more properly call them, I propose, in the case of Indian corn and some other plants, to get seeds from two places, remote from each other, where they have grown steadily for many years. These seeds I intend to plant near each other, that they may be mixed. Since preparing a lecture containing the above proposed experiments, and presenting the plan to my foreman, I have seen, for the first time, a review of Mr. Darwin's new work in the Gardener's Chronicle, in which is found the same idea. "The advantages of cross-fertilization depend on the ancestors of the parent plants having been exposed to different conditions, or from their having been intercrossed with individuals thus exposed. The two stalks would then intercross with a thorough blending of their whole organizations, and with no loss of purity to the variety, and this would yield far more favorable results than a mere exchange of seeds."

The good results of such crossing will last for several years, though most apparent the first year. The changing of seed from one kind of soil to another, sometimes seems to be of great advantage, but just the rules or laws which govern this change have not been discovered.

In a recent number of the Gardener (Jan. 6), are given several tables taken from Darwin's work, showing, with numerous plants, a remarkable advantage in favor of intercrossing stock raised for some years in different localities.

Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

## Sow Some Turnips.

The value of roots for stock feeding is as yet but imperfectly realized by the great mass of farmers, who depend entirely on straw, hay, and grain for the winter feeding of their live stock. This is poor economy and bad policy. All animals thrive better with a proportion of juicy, succulent food in the winter season. The importance of roots in a good rotation of farm crops, is an additional and very weighty argument for their culture. It is not too much to say that roots form an essential element in such a rotation. Manuring for a root crop is the best possible preparation of the soil for wheat and other grains, as well as for a succeeding grass crop.

At the present time, when we have Britain, and in effect, the whole world open to us as a meat market, every farmer ought to make it a point to fatten some stock annually. To do this to advantage it is necessary to sow some turnips. Animals can be fattened otherwise, but not so easily or so profitably. Root growing is indispensible to thrifty farming. Especially is this true in a climate like ours, which admits of pasturing only six, or at most, seven months of the year. As an offset against the disadvantage of our long winters, Providence has given us land and climate well adapted to root culture. A stock of roots ekes out the too transient supply of herbage, and rounds out the year into not sufficiency merely, but abundance.

It is one great advantage about turnip growing, that the preparation of the land, manure spreading, and sowing, can all wait until the main crops of the farm are well in. Stubble ground is commonly taken for turnips. They cannot be grown to advantage on recently ploughed sod. New land is excellent for the purpose, though on account of the stumps they must be sown broadcast, which is not so well adapted for the after-tilling as drilling. Ploughing and harrowing until the soil is mellow, manuring either before or after the first ploughing, are the essentials of preparation for sowing, which is done at the rate of four pounds of seed to the acre. The sowing can be done by hand, but it is a slow process. It is best to sow by the aid of a drill, which is not only quicker, but does the work more evenly, both as to the depth and distance. The after-culture consists of cultivating between the rows, thinning the plants, and hoeing. After these operations the turnips take possession of the ground, covering it with a dense shade, smothering down all weeds and leaving the land in the Fall clean and mellow as a garden. This is the most perfect cleansing crop that can be grown. Hardly a weed survives a season's occupancy of the ground by this root. Any of our readers, who, acting on our counsel, find themselves possessed of a large pile of turnips and a field in the best of tilth next Fall, will be grateful for the good advice wisely taken; Sow some turnips.

SIMPLE METHOD OF TANNING A LAMBSKIN WITH THE WOOL ON.—Make a strong soap-suds, using hot water; when it is cold, wash the skin in it, carefully squeezing it between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clean cold water; next, dissolve alum and salt, of each half a pound in a little hot water, which put into a tub of cold water sufficient to cover the skin, and soak it in it over night or twelve hours; now hang the skin over a pole to drain; when well drained, spread or stretch carefully on a board to dry. It need not be tacked if drawn out several times with the hand while drying. When yet a little damp, sprinkle pulverized saltpetre and alum (an ounce each mixed together) on the flesh side, rubbing it in well. It is now to hang in the shade for two or three days, the flesh side in until perfectly dry. When entirely dry, scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any scraps of flesh. Trim off all projecting points, and rub the flesh side with pomace or rotten stone, and with the hands. Prepared in this way, it is white and beautiful, suitable for a door-mat, and also nice for the feet in a sleigh or wagon in cold weather.

# THE HOUSEHOLD.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.

One quart flour, three table spoonfuls butter, one coffee cup sour cream, one egg, one table spoonful white sugar, one tea spoonful soda dissolved in warm water, one salt spoon of salt. Chop the butter in the salted flour, as for pastry; add the egg and soda to the cream, put all together, handling as little as may be. Roll lightly and quickly into two sheets, the one intended for the upper crust fully half an inch thick, the lower one less than this. Lay one crust upon the other and bake. While warm—not hot—separate them, spread with butter, and upon the lower crust lay a thick coating of strawberries; sprinkle powdered sugar over them and add the upper crust.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE NO. 2.

Mix a dough with buttermilk as for biscuit, roll so that it will be from one to two inches thick when baked, and bake in an oven. Mash the strawberries slightly, and add sugar to your taste, and water to make juice sufficient to moisten well the cake; split the cake while warm, butter each part well, and pour the strawberries upon the under half and cover with the upper.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE NO. 3.

One quart of sifted flour, one quarter of a pound of butter, or butter and suet together, chopped fine in the flour, two heaping spoonfuls of white sugar, two spoonfuls of baking powder, all wet with cold milk or water to the right thickness to roll thin, as for jelly-cake. Bake in sheets in a hot oven till just done, without browning, then spread the fruit between, twice the thickness of the layers, alternating cake and fruit till the whole is as thick as desired. Return to the oven and brown the top and sides, then serve with cream. The strawberries should be mashed an hour before and sprinkled with sugar, to be in the best state for cake, then the juice flows freely and flavors the whole.

Strawberry ice cream is liked by many, and it allows the fruit to be used in a form which presents a pleasing variety. A quart of berries is sprinkled over with half a pound of fine white sugar. After standing for three hours, the berries are mashed and the juice strained. Add another half pound of sugar to the juice, and a quart of fresh cream stirred in gradually. Freeze in the usual manner. This may be varied by adding to the cream when it is partly frozen a pint of unsugared berries, and when this is done it is necessary to add an extra cupful of sugar to the juice that is pressed from the first berries, and mixed with the cream.

DESERT WITH STRAWBERRIES.

One quart of boiling milk, three spoonfuls corn starch mixed with a little cold milk, sweeten and flavor with lemon if liked. Pour it into the boiling milk, stir well for two or three minutes. Pour into moulds. When cold, turn out and surround with large ripe strawberries; to be eaten with cream and sugar. The above always presents a beautiful appearance.

TO CAN STRAWBERRIES.

While the strawberries are being picked over, and the stems removed, a quantity of juice will drain from them. This should be placed in a porcelain-lined kettle with the desired quantity of sugar, a little over a quarter of a pound to a pound of fruit is sufficient for most tastes. Let this syrup simmer a little and then add the fruit. Let the whole come to a boil, and as soon as possible after it all boils fill the cans, completing one at a time. Glass cans should first have a little warm water put into them to warm them and prevent their breaking. This is, of course, to be poured out before the fruit is put in. Every can should be full at the time of putting on the cover. When cold the contents will have shrunken considerably.

There are many followers of the cynic who wrote: "Our curate's eyes my daughters praise. I cannot tell if they're divine; for when he prays he closes them, and when he preaches I shut mine."

'Six feet in his boots!" said Mrs. Partington; "and what will the imperance of this world come to, I wonder? Why they might just as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat.

# THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 30, 1877.


—We offer the COMMERCIAL on trial from July 1st to March 1st, 8 months, for $1.00, in order to acquaint as large a number as possible with its merits.

THE Ann Arbor *Courier* keeps up its heartless allusions to "the poor cripple." It seems to be its only stock in trade. We pity the professor from the bottom of our heart to be subjected to such cruel treatment. Every atom of his great manly soul must rebel at having his gaping wounds so brazenly and persistently paraded before the public. The professor is probably guiltless. It is not our province to say that he is or is not. But in his name and in the name of his family and of all the finer sensibilities of any true and manly nature we protest against these repeated insults by the *Courier*. What if a man is so unfortunate as to be a cripple, does he need to be constantly reminded of the fact? Is he on this account to be adjudged innocent or guilty? This perpetual harping on the "cripple," betrays a weakness and will lead all sensible people to suspect that there is a "nigger in the fence,"—something that wants covering up. Do let Prof. Rose stand on the merits of the case and on his dignity as *a man*.

To the Editor of The Detroit Free Press:

I notice in your last issue of to-day, under Ann Arbor" items, the following statement: "Judge Coolidge, of Niles, at the request of Judge Huntington, has consented to hold court here during the trial of the University suit." Just what this means I am unable to say. It is certainly true that Judge Huntington, who has been holding court here during the present week, has made no such announcement, from the bench. It is likewise true that within the last few days Mr. Beal and his lawyer have been at Bay City and endeavored there to find a judge to come and try this case. But they failed; the judge refusing to come. You may look for enteresting developments in connection with this matter.

Beal is a sly dog. But his cunning after all is similar to that of the ostrich. He may cover up his head, but his hinder parts are exposed. The hate of Douglas sticks out in every move, and while making a great racket and complaint of the other side you may be *sure* that it is only an attempt to conceal some underhanded trick of his own. When seeking to slime others he is up to his eyes in filth himself. So he could sit up and sleep, either himself or through his attorney, with the Legislative committee. But howl perpetually about the least shadow of the kind on the other side with the investigation of the Regents.

Gail Hamilton is forty, but she writes and fights like sixty.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SITTING BULL has folded his tents like the Arabs and stolen away to the British possessions.

SMARTING from the attacks of Gail Hamilton, Mr. Medill proceeds to denounce all women. "Women," he says, "are born aristocrats and zealots."

IF Secretary Evarts wishes to distinguish his term in office, he should promptly apply the same foreign policy relative to brigandage to Kemper county, Mississippi, or in Mexico.

A MINISTER told a very sick negro that he must forgive one to whom he seemed to feel bitter, "Yes, sar," If I dies, I forgive dat nigga; but if I gets well, dat nigga mus' take care!"

THE editor of the Troy *Times*, who was in Albany when Mr. Blaine was there last week, says; "We conclude, from the way Mr. Blaine talks in private conversation, that he has made up his mind that the Republican party does not indorse the policy of the President."

WHEN Gen. Grant went a few weeks ago to order his new uniform in Philadelphia, his tailor invited him to step on the scales and be weighed. "Oh," pleasantly replied the ex-President, "I know my weight exactly. It is 185 pounds. That is what I keep myself at." And sure enough, the beam turned at just that figure.

"SINCE I shook hands with Gen. Lee at Appomattox I have been willing to forgive. But I will only forgive when the principles for which our soldiers fell are established. I don't think it best to be to hasty about it. I don't believe in legislating forgiveness. I don't believe in talking so much about it. I don't belong to any party. I am not a Republican. I am not a Democrat. But I think this thing is too much talked about. It must be allowed to take its own course, as other matters do. It will take time. But I dont believe it is well to do too much talking about it.—*Gen. Sheridan's Decoration-day Speech.*

Seven years ago Francis Murphy kept a saloon, kicked a man down stairs, and was sent to jail for manslaughter. Last December he conducted a most remarkable temperance movement in Pittsburg, where he obtained 20,000 signatuses to the pledge. Subsequently he visited eighteen towns in Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York, and induced 35,000 persons to sign the pledge. In Buffalo a vigerous campaign was opened against intemperance, and about 2,300 converts put themselves on record. Mr. Murphy is now meeting with unequivocal success in Philadelphia, where his disciples already number 10,000. He preaches what he calls gospel temperance.

THE old Southern Republican party is dead beyond resurrection, and any effort to blow the breath of life into it with a bellows worked from Washington will be futile. In the three States that have just passed into Democratic control and political demoralization among the negroes it is complete. Their old carpet-bag leaders have left for former Northern homes, or are preparing to go. The colored voter, finding that his officers have deserted him at the first defeat, and that there is no Gen. Grant at Washington to send troops for his protection, is making friends with his white employer as fast as he can. A recent election for State Senator in Chester County, South Carolina, shows how far this tendency has already gone. Last fall, Chamberlin had about 400 majority, but a few days ago it went Democratic by 800.

## Local Matters.

THE June term of the Circuit Court commenced on Tuesday, and up to yesterday noon cases have been disposed of as follows:

CRIMINAL.

People vs. Frank Horton; larceny; plead guilty.

People vs. William Cutler; larceny; plead guilty.

People vs. Clark Wolsey and Charles M. Crum; burglary: jury trial verdict, guilty.

People vs. Charles S. Worden; false pretences; trial commenced, directed by the Court to return verdict of not guilty.

People vs. Richard Beahan; assault and battery; *nolle pros.* entered.

People vs. George Cook; murder, continued on affidavit of defendant.

People. vs. Charles Lyon; burglary; continued by prosecuting attorney.

People vs. James Riley; assault and battery; continued; recognizance entered in sum of $200.

People vs. Henery Wilsey; bastardy; continued; recognizance entered in sum of $500.

CHANCERY CASES.

Kate L. Secord vs. John L. Secord; decree of divorce granted.

Elnora Totten vs. James H. Totten; decree of divorce granted.

George Sutton vs. Marianne Cullen; decree of forecloeure granted for $1,056.56.

The Regents of the University of Michigan vs. Silas H. Douglas, Prestion B. Rose, Rice A. Beal et al.; interlocutory decree entered against defendants for $5,671.80. An order wrs entered requiring Dr. Rose to file a sworn statement of money received and paid over to defendant Douglas, and for Douglas, to file a like answer. July 5 is designated as the day for commencing the trial, defendant Rose to have the affirmative and prove his statement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Willard B. Smith et al- vs. Thomas Clarken; replevin; jury trial; in progress.

H. Wade Rogers and Henry Stephenson examined by committee and admitted to practice as attorneys.

### High School Commencement.

The sixteenth annual commencement of our beloved Union School was held on Friday evening, June 22, 1877. The familiar hall was, as usual, tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The class motto, "Being less than great is not being small," appearing prominent upon the great arch over the stage. The audience was uncounted, and testified by its eagerness to attend in spite of the heat, that the public schools hold their place in the public mind. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Ypsilanti Musical Union, which is a guarantee of its excellence. Orations by Messrs. John W. Goodspeed and Fred P. Robey, with essays by Misses Tilla S. Boyce and Corabelle Burt, were the exercises in which the class took part. Mr. Charles W. Dickinson, the other member of the class, was excused from speaking. After the presentation of diplomas Prof. I. N. Demmon, of the University, gave a short address, full of sound thought and earnest counsel to those leaving the school.

### Public Exercises of the Normal Zealots.

The Zealots society held its public exercises on Monday evening, the 25th inst,, and were a decided success.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. DeLand, of Saginaw.

Music, (Octette) "Crossing the Grand Sierras" - - Henry C. Wert.

In which an imaginative ear could hear the various camp sounds, and perhaps some others.

Oration,—"Success," Chas. L. Blodgett, Eaton Rapids.

He spoke with ease and grace, but with not quite enough enthusiasm. Nothing is more desired by all than success, both in little and great things, and the zeal with which it is sought is in proportion to its value. The student and the man of every pursuit are struggling for success in their calling whatever it may be. Those who hunger for success attain it because "God helps him who helps himself."

Oration,—"Books and Men," Edmund Haug, Bedford.

The gentleman possesses a clear, ringing voice, and a pleasing enthusiam which hold an audience. His gestures were good. We are ill-fated for life with only a knowledge of books and no knowledge of men. Books teach mostly principles and tend to make us theoretical. The study of men and their characters teaches us how to apply those principles, and reveals the faults to be avoided and the virtues to be practiced if we would succeed. The study of character produces more vivid impressions on the mind than the study of books, and one is as necessary as the other. Men most eminently successful have studied human character much. Such a man was Shakespeare, from whose works philosophers, statesmen, and orators have drawn much of their resources.

"Jilted Jonathan" then sang his woes, to the amusement of the audience.

Oration,—" 'My Policy;' Can the Republican party survive it?" W. F. Pattison.

The gentleman spoke with the earnestness which always pleases an audience, and was listened to with close attention. President Hayes' policy is a failure in not adhering to the Constitution, and unjust and ruinous to the South and the nation at large. Hayes has forgotten the fact that this is a nation and not a confederacy. He has resurrected states' rights upon a prostrate nation and upon the neck of citizens. Both white and black Republicans will cease to possess constitutional rights in the southern states. President Grant's policy was a success, and President Hayes' policy has destroyed Republican ideas and the Republican party. A united South and a divided North will ensure the defeat of the Republican party at the next election. He concluded with an eloquent lament that a party of such a sublime record should go down to death. That it would have been far better to have protected the citizen in every State in the Union, "though it should take the bottom dollar and the last drop of patriotic blood."

The Zealot Orchestra then gave a miscellany of their own arrangement, well executed, and with a ludicrous finale, where one after another of the players seemed to retire in disgust, leaving the abstracted pianist to find himself playing alone. Being encored, the "Kalif of Bagdad" was given.

Oration,—"Economy," F. P. Hettinger, Fayette, Ohio.

His delivery was graceful and pleasing and the audience was interested. Economy is at the bottom of every successful effort, mental, moral and physical. Those who seek success, regardless of economy, are sure to fail. The pioneers, the founders of all that we enjoy owed their success to economy. Lack of economy is the ruin of thousands of business men. National prosperity is based upon economy.

Oration,—"Power of Application," H. L. Merrill, Webster.

He spoke clearly and forcibly. The power of application has been the mainspring of all progress. Man began without implements or arts and by the application of both brain and hand has brought the world to its present state of civilization. The achievements of the great have been due to this power. Application is necessary to success in everything. Young men who do not apply themselves never accomplish anything.

Song, "My Old Coat," (comic,) Anon.

Oration—"Journalism," D. A. Hammond, Paint Creek.

He also spoke with ease and effect. Journalism is the most honorable and powerful of the professions, although scarcely two hundred years old. It originated in the old world, but has developed its broad scope and influence in America. At first royal authority tried to put it down, but it continued to rise in importance. It began a new era with the revolution. It has advanced ever since, and its influence has been much augmented by the steam press, the telegraph, and Republican institutions. It is now the source of most of our practical information upon politics, literature and religion. As its power advances it is growing independent. Hitherto it has been the organ of factions. It will soon lead instead of being led. It is the hope, the prophet, and the guardian of our republican government.

Oration,—"Fashionable Society," F. J. Knapp, Ontario, Canada.

It was original and a carefully written production. Its figures nicely wrought and applied, and the rythm of its Anglo-Saxon sentences, showed both talent and experience in speaking. "The old folks say that this is a fast age." It was not so when they were young. Still we rush madly on at the beck of Queen Fashion. People in the race of fashion, like a train of cars, are easily moved when once started on a level, but when in full motion on a down grade are only stopped by a mighty power. Fashion is one of the mightiest evils in American society. Great men have been ruined by pampering with it. It corrupts religion. Gorgeous churches drive away the poor. We are fast becoming slaves to it. If we should love literature, purity, charity, and simplicity of life we would possess the fairest ornaments.

The music was most happy, and gave a good deal of innocent pleasure. We were very much pleased to hear such an accomplished violinist as Mr. C. F. Pritchard, and predict a brilliant career for him.

The President, Mr. W. E. Rice, presided with appropriate grace and dignity.

### A few Things that we Know.

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| 9. | **Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo, | 25 |
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| 11. | **Suppressed**, or Painful Periods, | 25 |
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| 13. | **Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing, | 25 |
| 14. | **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions, | 25 |
| 15. | **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains, | 25 |
| 16. | **Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues, | 50 |
| 17. | **Piles**, blind or bleeding, | 50 |
| 18. | **Ophthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes, | 50 |
| 19. | **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza, | 50 |
| 20. | **Whooping-Cough**, violent coughs, | 50 |
| 21. | **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing, | 50 |
| 22. | **Ear Discharges**, impaired hearing, | 50 |
| 23. | **Scrofula**, enlarged glands, Swellings, | 50 |
| 24. | **General** Debility, Physical Weakness, | 50 |
| 25. | **Dropsy** and scanty Secretions, | 50 |
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## Local Matters.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 30, 1877.

—The COMMERCIAL will be offered from July 1st to March 1st, 8 months, for $1.00, in order to acquaint as many as possible with its merits.

—Prof. Estabrook, on Sunday evening, delivered the Baccalaureate address from the text, "Think on these things." It abounded in practical ideas and good, sound advice, which, if heeded, would result in good and symmetrical lives. We were glad to see so many young men and ladies in the audience. It was one of the ablest sermons we ever listened to on a like occasion.

### Normal Commencement.

COMMON SCHOOL COURSE.

Upon Tuesday evening something less than a thousand people honored Union Hall with their presence. The thermometer approached the boiling point; the evergreen wreaths, which time-worn custom puts from pillar to pillar exhaled their heavy and stifling perfume, and fans vigorously wielded by the stronger sex kept the breath of life in the ladies and the voices of the first speakers almost inaudible. After the opening prayer by Prof. Putnam, a chorus was well rendered by the Normal choir.

"Unsatisfied" was the theme of John A. Bobb. We may be content, but not satisfied with our deeds. The law of progress and inquiry keeps us ever eager to put by past attainments and seek for more.

An "Old-timed School-master" was described by Mary A. Houghton. Log hut, horn book, backless benches, tow-heads, grim master with vigilant eyes and ready rod, all came before her eyes. Now-a-days, of course, Normal graduates make a dfferent picture.

Miss Lura L. Potter used the full power of her voice and consequently conquered the buzzing hive of spectators. "Free development" in every branch of knowledge was earnestly pleaded for. Train the mind to think, the heart to feel, and the body to act.

The "Coming Responsibilities" of America and the citizen was laid before us by Wm. E. Rice.

Miss Ella A. Cranston detailed the miseries and the joys of that justly hated and slowly dying custom, "Boarding Round,"

A brief biography and review of "John Milton" was given by Josephine Shaw.

Charles T. Grawn launched his bark upon the sea of upturned faces, and steered it with the rudder, "Choice of a Profession."

We were glad to see Miss Hannah E. Miner a little frightened while reading of "The Teacher." Perfection, in teaching as well as speaking, is reached by experiment, trial and experience.

Mr. Farrand A. Wallace is called Chrysostom by some of his friends, and he justified the title by his oration on "Decision of Character."

According to Elise A. Judd, "Standing Alone" is the only possible action for many good people. With much wit she discussed the attempt at reform in the rights of woman, religion, teaching and society.

Of the evening's music, the magnificent solo and chorus, "O Father Almighty" from Hayden, and the Vocal Polka, finely rendered by Miss Carrie Towner were the gems. Forty-seven diplomas were then distributed to the class.

HIGHER COURSES.

The closing exercises occurred Thursday morning at Union School Hall. As usual the hall was crowded to overflowing, and the stage was filled with the bright faces of graduates and singers, and the more sober but interested countenances of the Faculty and Board of Education. The programme was as follows:

Prayer by Prof. Estabrook.

Chorus—How lovely are the Messengers, Mendelssohn.

Oration.—Responsibility, William E. Bellows, Ypsilanti.

One of the best orations of the day. He showed the various duties of men, and the absolute necessity of their faithful performance.

Essay,—"Unconscious Work," Mary S. Clayton, Detroit.

It was defined as that subtle, ever-present influence which all exert. If the life is good the work or fruit will be good also.

Oration,—"Constructing and Constructed," Henry J. Curran, Reading.

He showed the vast difference between a passive and an active life. Work or be worked upon. A fine oration.

Solo and Chorus,—"O Father Almighty," Haydn.

Essay,—"An Unwritten Page," Luana Carus, St. Johns.

The pages of her essay were full of noble and elevating thought.

Oration,—"Gleanings," James F. Jordan, Decatur.

He seemed to have gathered a large harvest, the result of precious, earnest toil.

Essay,—"Reserved Forces," E. Andalusia Brooks, Ypsilanti.

The "reserved forces" which she exerted were sufficient to make her not only heard to the farthest corner, but also convince the audience that such powers were necessary in life's progress.

Glee,—"Spring Delights," Muller.

Oration,—"The Life of the Wolf, the Death of the Lamb," Enos J, McAlpine, Dowagirc.

He told of the "Life of the Wolf, the Death of the Lamb." A fine oration and well delivered.

Essay,—"The Crosses of Culture," Eva A. Bellows, Ypsilanti.

It was a fine presentation of the refined difficulties which a high education entails.

Oration,—"Adversity Necessary to Development," William W. Stockly, Calumet.

If the auditors were not convinced of the truth of the maxim they are beyond hope.

Duet,—"Come with Me," Campana. Miss Eva Bellows and Mr. Chas. Joslyn.

Essay,—"Wise or Otherwise," Phebe S. Beach, Battle Creek.

This essay was decidedly *wise*.

Oration,—"Is Teaching a Science," Douwe B. Yntema, Vriesland.

In discussing this question he decided, with able argument, in the affirmative.

Essay,—"Imagination," Mary Allen, Benton Harbor,

Her imagination was able to produce an able and brilliant essay.

Following the regular programme, Prof. D. P. Mayhew, old-time principal of the Normal, addressed the audience and students in his usual happy manner. The professor has lost none of his love or interest for the school, and it was pleasant to see his evident enjoyment of the occasion he had for re-union with those who knew him while here.

Hon. Witter J. Baxter, President of the Board of Education, made a very excellent speech, one of the best we have heard on such an occasion for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Willits, member elect of Congress, made a few well-timed and practical remarks upon some of the educational circumstances and customs of the times. He hit one of the great evils of college life a well-deserved and telling blow.

Hon. Mr. Morrison, of Wayne, member of our last legislature, and who did much for the interests of the Normal School in that body, spoke briefly but in a most decidedly telling manner.

In general, the exercises were of a very high order, and made us hope that many such occasions in the future will gladden the hearts of all friends of education and the Normal.

The reception at Prof. Estabrook's Thursday evening was eminently social and pleasant.

The literary exercises of the Normal Alumni Association were held on Wednesday evening in the Baptist Church. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Boyden, Miss Josephine Helber read the poem, written by Mrs. M. E. C. Bates, of Traverse City, who will be remembered by many in her Normal days as Miss Martha Cram. Mrs. Bates was unable to be present, but her graceful lines lost nothing in the excellent reading of Miss Helber. The orator of the evening, Mr. J. S. Maltman, of Chicago, spoke forcibly and eloquently upon the work of the public educator. Drawing a striking contrast between the horrors of war and the beauties of peace, he showed that it was the office of the teacher to give culture and direction to the religious, moral and rational elements of human nature, the full development of which would render war less and less of a possibility, and save humanity from the evils of its own inhumanity. The many old friends of Mr. Maltman's student days received him with a hearty welcome. With riper years and larger experience, he has lost none of the power of energetic, forcible statement and stirring eloquence which characterized him in his student days.

### Normal Graduates.

CLASSES OF 1877.

LANGUAGE COURSES.

William E. Bellows, *Cl.*,
Martha Barnard, *M. L.*,
E. Andalusia Brooks, *M. L.*,
Eva A. Bellows, *M. L.*,
Henry J. Curran, *Cl.*,
Luana Carus, *Cl.*,
Mary S. Clayton, *M. L.*,
James F. Jordan, *Cl.*,
Christian Meunger, *M. L.*,
Durbin Newton, *Cl.*,
Levi F. Shaw, *Cl.*,
William W. Stockly, *Cl.*

MIXED COURSES.

Mary Allen, *Eng. and Fr.*,
Effie Beach, *Eng. and Fr.*,
Eugene Hartman, *Lat. and Ger.*,
Elise A. Judd, *Com. Sch. and Fr.*,
Sarah E. Van Tyne, *Lat. and Ger.*

FULL ENGLISH COURSE.

Walter M. Andrus,
Phebe S. Beach,
William Bellis,
Carrie Everett,
Addie M. Hawks,
Chas. T. McCutcheon,
Enos J. McAlpine,
Mary McVean,
Joel S. Pardee,
Agnes Spinks,
Douwe B. Yntema.

COMMON SCHOOL COURSE.

Walter C. Bellows.
Charles B. Blackmar.
C. Cass Brower.
Edward D. Black.
James A. Bobb.
Hattie Babcock.
Josie M. Butrick.
Jennie H. Brokaw.
Samuel M. Crombie.
Blanche Cudworth.
Alice A. Chandler.
Annie Cramer.
Ella A. Cranston.
Ida A. Cranston.
Milo Davis.
Angie Davis.
James B. Ford.
Charles Grawn.
Emma E. Goodwin.
Charles Hicks.
Frank P. Hettinger.
Mary A. Houghton.
Rhoda C. Hicks.
Emma E. Holton.
Maria Jefferson.
Lillian Kimble.
Rosa Lee.
Herbert L. Merrill.
Justina Mowry.
Hannah E. Miner.
Thomas C. Phillips.
Lida Pooler.
Lura S. Potter.
Mattie Quirk.
William E. Rice.
Milton W. Smith.
Morris C. Shaw.
Eugene A. Stowe.
Fred. Sutton.
Josephine Shaw.
Alice Spoor.
Ida Spoor.
Ella M. Sischo.
Farrand A. Wallace.
Jerome Travis.
Nettie Wheeler.
Ida Wells.

### MARRIED.

JOHNSON—HINCKLEY. In Pittsfield, Wednesday, June 27th, 1877. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Sherman Hinckley, by Rev. John M. Richmond, Mr. FRED W. JOHNSON and Miss ETTIE HINCKLEY.

VAN KEUREN—MORGAN. In Ypsilanti, June 26th, 1877, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, Mr. J. I. VAN KEUREN and Miss FANNIE A. MORGAN, both of Howell, Mich.


### Without a Parallel.

We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of Shiloh's Consumption Cure are without a parallel in the history of medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at my drug store and get a trial bottle, 10 cents, or a regular size for 50 cents or $1. Alec M. Calkins, Ypsilanti, Mich. Elsewhere by dealers generally.

"HACKMETACK," a new and delightful Perfume sold by Alec M. Calkins, Ypsilanti, Mich. Elsewhere by dealers generall. 673

### Local and Special Notices.

**LOST!**
A pocket-book containing a small sum of money, and a sleeve button. A reward will be paid by leaving the same at this office. 694

**TO MEET "HARD TIMES."**
The undersigned will sell, for thirty days after July 1, 1877, all or any of his large stock of choice plants at his Green-houses, at half prices.
Twenty-five cent plants at ..... 12½ cts.
Fifteen cent plants at ..... 8 cts.
Ten cent plants at ..... 5 cts.
Now is your time to lay in a fine stock of plants. Remember: for thirty days only.
E. LAIBLE,
694 East Forest Avenue.

**MR. E. EGGERS**
Will give private lessons in Ancient and Modern Languages, during the months of July and August. Refer to Prof. A. Lodeman. 694-2w

**A GENTLEMAN**
Near Alliance, O., says Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup saved my boy's life, and since then I always keep a supply of it on hand. Sold by FRANK SMITH. 1w

**LOST! $50.00 REWARD.**
The above reward will be paid for the return, or for information leading to the return of a 9 Stone Cluster Diamond ring, lost on or about May 27th, last. Return to this Office.

**If any of our readers**
are prematurely gray, or are troubled with falling of the hair, dandruff or itching of the scalp, they have only to use Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, and their trouble will soon be over. The preparation is not only a restorer of gray hair, but one of the most elegant hair dressings we have ever seen. It also, by softening and invigorating the hair, prevents premature baldness, and in many cases restores hair to bald heads. 693 2w

**DISSOLUTION NOTICE.**
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Ford & Marsland is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of said firm are to be settled by Charles W. Ford, at the old stand.
C. W. FORD,
692-694 T. E. MARSLAND.

**LINEN SUITS and PARASOLS.**
All those in want of a Linen suit or a Parasol will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock as we can show you a full line of Linen Suits and Parasols and at prices that will defy competition.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,

**FOR MANY AFFECTIONS**
Peculiar to ladies, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier is unequaled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages. Sold by Frank Smith, druggist. Sole agent for Ypsilanti. 694-2w

**THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL!**
Worth ten times its weight in gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, purely a preparation of six of some of the best Oils that are known, each possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of Oils which they may contain.

J. B. Bloomer, Virgille, N. Y., writes: "Your 'Eclectric Oil' cured a badly swelled neck and a sore throat on my son in 48 hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed, so much so that she could not walk about the house, she applied the Oil, and in 24 hours was entirely cured."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles, 25 cents.

Dr. A. S. Russell, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., says: "Its wonderful success in all cases of Acute and Chronic Inflamation, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lame Back, Dysentery, &c., makes the demand for it very great. Send me half a gross by Express, at once

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. Thomas, Phelps, N. Y.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

For sale, in Ypsilanti, by FRANK SMITH. Trade supplied by the wholesale houses. 694-697

**THE RUSSIAN COURT**
Invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the Archduke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world.—PUEBLO (COL.) PEOPLE. 694-2w

**LIFE IS IN JEOPARDY**
As long as a violent cough or cold runs on unchecked. Remember this, and lose no time in resorting to Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure, which is acknowledged by more than 10,000 of our most prominent physicians to be the most valuable preparation ever yet discovered for the cure of consumption. Sold by Frank Smith, Druggist. Sole agent for Ypsilanti. 694-2w

**WANTED!**
A Partner, (either active or silent,) with a small amount of money to invest in the manufacturing of knit goods. I can show you that I have a good business, if I can have capital to work it. An interview can be had at any time, by appointment, at D. B. Greene's office, or at Shier & Davis' store.
691-4w Address, P. O. box 361.

**Old Papers**
For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

**STILL**
They come, those nice Dress Goods of all styles and patterns, also a new stock of material for sacks and Dolmans and at prices still lower, lower than ever.
688 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,

**WHEN YOU COME TO**
Cloths and Cassimeres, the place to get them, and a full stock of all styles and patterns, and at prices that tell how cheap, is at our place. You can have a good choice and a fit guaranteed. Come and see.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,

**ASK YOUR GROCER**
For THE NATIONAL YEAST. Give it a fair trial and you will use no other. Always reliable and uniform in quality. 689-702

**NOTIONS! NOTIONS!!**
We have just received a full line in the way of Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery. Also a new assortment of Embroideries. It will pay you all to call, for our stock is full and complete.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,

**CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS.**
Our second spring stock has arrived and its said by all who have seen them that we can well boast of their styles and patterns as being very pretty as well as cheap. Call and examine.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,

**NEW GOODS! Second Arrival.**
New Goods! Second Arrival. And at break-neck prices, come and see before you buy, it will pay before you buy to call and see because they are cheap and "figures will not lie," but come and see before you buy, before you buy come and see.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,

**REMOVED.**
Howe Machine Office, three doors south of the Episcopal Church, nearly opposite P. O. Needles and oils and attachments on hand. Several second-hand machines at good bargains. 687

**BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS**
Can be bought at cost at the depository kept by E. M. COMSTOCK & CO., for the American Bible Societ

**C. LANG**
Is carrying on the Hardware business north of John Boyce's shoe store. He sells Stoves, Tinware, etc. Repairing and job work in all its branches. If you wish anything in his line, call, and he will try to please you. 677

**AGENTS WANTED!**
A rare chance to make money. Address I. D KELLOGG, Battle Creek, Mich 642-694

**NOW IS THE TIME**
To plant Verbenas, and other flowers in the garden. Persons wanting verbenas, geraniums, &c., should call at Mr. Laible's Green House. He has a splendid stock of them, and very cheap.

**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.**
I would call the attention of the public to the fact that my gallery is in good running order. Any persons wishing a good picture can get first-class work done at the usual rates. We are now making childrens pictures a SPECIALTY. Call and see specimens. Work enlarged and retouched equal to the best. We are making the "Oil Photo Miniature" in addition to the usual variety of work found in this business. Do not forget to call at the No. 1, Gallery—Post Block.
MRS. J. H. PARSONS.
April 12th, 1877. 653

**"GOOD MORNING, JOHN;** where did you get that suit?" "It is an old suit I got cleaned at Elliott's Cleaning Establishment, on Huron street." "Is that so? They look as good as new. I guess I will have mine cleaned. Where is the place, John?" "Opposite Jackson's blacksmith shop. Good day."

**1877.**
Spring Style of Hats, the first of the season, received this day at CLARK S. WORTLEY'S
675 New Clothing Store.

**C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,**
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M. First-class Fillings. Best Plates, $15. All work warranted.

**A. L. COREY,**
Manufacturer of Corey's Patent Elastic Expansion Rubber Pump Bucket, for Chain Pumps. The Champion Bucket of the world. Headquarters at M. B. Grant's factory, corner Adams and Michigan Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich.


### YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. YOST.

YPSILANTI, JUNE 29th, 1877.

APPLES—Dried, 3½@4
BUCK FLOUR—$3.50@$5.00.
BEANS— $1 75 @2.50
BUTTER—12@15
CLOVER SEED—$6.50@0.00
CORN—60@65c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 8@10c.
CHICKENS—Live, 5c.
DRESSED HOGS, $5.50@6.00
EGGS—Command 10@11c.
HAY—$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—5@5½c.
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.
HAMS—11@12½c.
LARD—The market stands at 12½@ c.
ONIONS—$2.00@ $2.50 per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 42@40
PORK—In bbl.—$16.00@20.00
POTATOES—90@100
TIMOTHY SEED—$2.25@$0. 00
TURKEYS—Live, 8c.
WHEAT, EXTRA—$1.85.
" No. 1— 1.85.
" No. 2— 1.70.
" RED — 1.75.
BUCK WHEAT—$1.25.
Wool coming in freely at 35@ 40 cents.
About 100,000 lbs. ready marketed.


# REMEMBER
—THAT—
# DRURY & TAYLOR
ARE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
## Champion Reapers and Mowers,
## Ellwood Sulky Cultivator,
—AND—
## HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL.
WE ALSO SELL THE
## Gale Plow and Gale Sulky Rake.
a rmers, don't fail to see us before buying.
691-694

## Messrs. Deubel
WISH TO INFORM
## FARMERS
Living near Saline and adjacent towns that
## THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT
Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

THE
## COMMERCIAL,
A $2.00 PAPER,
Containing at least
## Double the Reading Matter
Of any other paper in the County, is offered from July 1st to March 1st,
EIGHT MONTHS
— FOR —
## $1.00.
This offer is made as an inducement to become acquainted with the COMMERCIAL.

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
WE LEAD, NEVER FOLLOW.
WE ORIGINATE, NEVER IMITATE.

Our Styles are Exclusive. Our Stock is Immense. Our Prices always the Lowest. Our Motto:
RELIABLE QUALITIES AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

The people of Detroit and vicinity will save money by buying their clothing of the Little Giant Clothier. His advantages over all his competitors are acknowledged by all who deal with him. In order to have all my customers share alike, I have concluded to sell my entire stock of Spring and Summer Clothing during the next six weeks at such reduced prices as other dealers generally do after the busy season is over and their stock badly broken. I will not betray you with a long list of apparent low prices. All I ask, do not buy a dollar's worth of clothing for yourselves or children until you have seen the stock and prices of the oldest and most reliable clothier on Woodward Avenue.

A. HELLER, The Little Giant Clothier.
125 Woodward ave., - Detroit, Mich.
Be sure of the Sign and Number. 692-695

## WAR IN EUROPE!
But you need not stay at home to watch your
TURKEYS
This season.
## The Russian Bear
Is after Turkeys, but wont get here this year.
Nothing to hinder your coming right along to
## Frank Smith's EMPORIUM
And getting the benefit of the beautiful assortment of
## WALL PAPER,
and saving your money by buying at the present low prices.

Financially, the Emporium is hard up and strikes straight out for trade and touches bottom every time on prices.

Go early and look over the stock. No trouble to show it. The stock of Paints, Glass, Children's Carriages, Drugs, &c., &c., is complete. The best quality guaranteed, and prices always favor the buyer.

WALK IN.

## GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
—AT—
## EASTERLY'S.
Come One, Come All.
Teas cheap as the cheapest.—Good as the best in market.
Butter and Eggs taken at all times in exchange. We pay the highest market price for Country Produce.
Remember the place, Morse's Block, corner of Congress and Washington Streets.
W. H. EASTERLY. 653

SATURDAY MORNING'S

# COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, JUNE 30, 1877.

## The Limit of National Power.

The editor of Harper's Weekly, in reply to a correspondent, explains the weakness of the national government in dealing with crimes committed by its citizens:

"Many persons think that the National Government undertakes to protect life and liberty everywhere within the Union. Our correspondent lives in Iowa. Now if this friend should be illegally arrested and deprived of his liberty, would he ask or expect the United States to release him? If he saw one of his neighbors attempting the life of another, would he summon the United States to the rescue? He certainly would not. But the relation of the National Government is the same in South Carolina that it is in Iowa or New York. If the States of South Carolina or Louisiana or Mississippi suffer such massacres as those in Kemper county or Ellenton or Feliciana to remain unpunished, if they suffer black citizens to be assassinated because they are black, and practically refuse redress, they show that they are barbarous communities totally unfit for self-government; but even such unredressed atrocities do not authorize the United States, under the Constitution, to undertake the remedy. The crimes and woes of slavery were indescribably worse than these massacres, but the United States Government could not let the oppressed go free. Perhaps it was a weak Government because it had not such authority, but it was certainly not fraudulent. Mr. Garrison denounced the Constitution as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, but it was for the very reason that in his judgment it recognized slavery, but provided no national power to overthrow it.

"Undoubtedly the spectacle of such murders and oppressions have been seen in many parts of the Southern States, and the amazing acquiescence of the more intelligent classes of their population in the inaction that follows, stimulates the desire for a great national power which could at once reach into Mississippi and Carolina as England reaches into the remotest nook of her empire to right the wrongs of her citizens. But this impatience must not make us heedless either of the reasons of our different system or unjust to those who administer the Government under it. The establishment of such an immediate and absolute power involves a radical change of political principle and our whole political system. It is contrary to the instincts and the traditions of America. It tends to remove power from the neighborhood to the capital, and to destroy the sentiment of self-dependence which is the mainspring of a true popular republic. We agree with our correspondent that the principle of 'State rights' and 'home rule' has been abused to a point that menaced national existence and human liberty. But we do not agree that the principle is unsound, or that it must of necessity be abused."

The N. Y. Herald, in its notice of Mr. Tilden's speech at the reception by the Manhattan Club, charges him with false assertions, with indifference to the important practical issues before the country, and with an attempt to subordinate national questions to his personal griefs. It says:

The parade of their disappointment by the defeated candidates is indelicate, undignified, unmanly, unusual, and regardless of the tranquility and business interests of the country. It is a reckless attempt to reopen a settled question. If these sore gentlemen feel called to denounce anybody they should denounce their own supporters in the late Congress. The Electoral Commission could never have been carried without strong Democratic help. Every Democratic Senator voted for it with a single exception, and a large majority of the Democrats of the House. After agreeing to the commission they were bound to accept its decision. When Senator Thurman, the ablest Democrat in either House, was asked how he thought the commision would decide, he replied, in a tone of rebuke, that he had no opinion, and that if he had had an opinion he would not have voted for the commission. This was his emphatic way of saying that Democratic honor and good faith were bound to accept the result, whatever it might be. The unseemly scolding and whining of the defeated candidates are an imputation on the Democratic Senators and Representatives who spoke and voted for the Electoral Commission. The Democratic candidates dishonor themselves by rebelling at this late day against a settlement in which their own supporters in Congress participated, and to which they consented by their silence.

## The New Loan.

A despatch from Washington says: The official prospectus of the Snydicate who have contracted to place the new four per cent loan, sets forth that from to-day until July 16th they will receive subscriptions at par with accrued interest in gold; bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1st, 1877, and carry interest from that payable quarterly and are exempt from taxation in any form. Subscriptions will be for coupon bonds of $50 and $100, and registered bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Bonds, both coupon and registered will be ready for delivery July 2d, 1877. Bonds may be obtained from the United States Treasurer, any of the assistant treasurers or any member of the Syndicate. Coin or its equivalent in United States notes will be received in payment, and two per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription, the remainder to be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser prior to October 16th, with four per cent. interest added to the date of payment.

A Southern sheet makes this observation: "The history of no Southern State presents a chapter with one hundredth part of the horrors that we find among the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania." And the history of no Southern States presents a chapter showing one hundredth part of the vigor and energy with which the Molly Maguires are brought to justice.

## The Civil Service.

The President has addressed the following circular letter to all the prominent Federal officers throughout the country:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

SIR—I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by the officers of the General Government in relation to elections: No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucusses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions either orally or through the press is not denied, provided that it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very Respectfully.
R. B. HAYES.

## The Fisheries Arbitration.

Before the treaty of reciprocity, a serious question arose under the convention of 1818 as to our right to follow the contour of the coasts of Canada and to fish within the great bays of that coast outside of the three-mile line, and many of our vessels were seized even in the Bay of Fundy. The treaty of reciprocity authorized a joint commission and an umpire to settle all questions as to the construction of the convention of 1818, and the late Mr. Bates of London, an eminent merchant, born in the United States, but naturalized in England, where he resided, was duly appointed umpire.

A seizure of one of our fishing vessels in one of the great bays had been made more than three miles from the coast of the bay, and the case came before the arbitrators. As they disagreed, it was duly submitted to the umpire, who, after argument, decided that our people were entitled to fish at the distance of three miles from the coast in all the bays of the Provinces whose headlands were more than six miles apart. After such a decision, this question cannot well be revived. On the coast of the Provinces, most of the mackerel are taken more than three miles from the shore, where we have a perfect right to fish, and where our fathers have fished since the Revolution, and less than one-eighth of the fish caught by our fishermen are taken within the three-mile line.

The questions now before the new commission are, *first*, the value of the right to fish within such lines; *second*, how far have we made a sufficient payment therefor by conceding to British subjects the removal of our heavy duties upon their fish, which are now admitted free from duty into our great market, and by the further concession to them of a right to fish within the three-mile line along our coast, where most of the bait for mackerel used in the Provinces is taken, and where mackerel are abundant?

As respects the value of the right to pass the British line and fish within it, this value has been fixed at 50cts. per ton a year by Great Britain and Canada. They long since established this rate for licenses to American fishermen, and they have ever since declined to pay more. The number of our fishing vessels which visit the gulf yearly ranges from three hundred to five hundred, and this fee estimated by the largest number would not exceed seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, or interest at five per cent on $350,000, and to collect such a sum as $17,500 has cost Great Britain and her colony $800,000 a year.

But, whatever may be the value of such a claim, it has been paid for many times over by the admission of Canadian and British fish into the great market of the United States free from duty, and to the extent of millions annually. It has been paid for again several times, by the admission of Canada and Great Britain to the valuable fisheries on our own coast, where most of the mackerel and bait are taken.

The fisheries on our coast begin as early as April fifteenth, at least two months before the Canadian fisheries begin, and are understood to last several months longer.

E. H. DERBY,
Late commissioner on reciprocal trade and fisheries.

## The National Temperance Camp-Meeting.

The National Christian Temperance Camp-meeting Association, of which Dr. H. A. Reynolds, the well-known red ribbon reformer, is President, announces that it will hold its next camp-meeting at Lake Bluff, Ill., beginning Tuesday, July 10th, and closing Sunday, July 15th. The location is a beautiful one, thirty miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and the camp-ground covers nearly one hundred acres of land, well shaded by tall forest trees and traversed by a picturesque ravine, over which rustic bridges have been built. The following is the programme for the week:

Tuesday, July 10.—Mrs. S. I. M. Henry, Rockport, Ill., Gospel Temperance Work. Mrs. S. L. Rounds, Chicago, The Work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Wednesday, July 11.—Children's Mass Temperance Meeting, conducted by Mr. Albert Lane, Chicago.

Thursday, July 12.—Prof. George E. Foster, Brunswick University, New Brunswick, Intemperance Versus the Elements of Natural Life. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, Jackson, Michigan, The Michigan Campaign.

Friday, July 13.—O. A. Willard, Evanston, Ill., Religion the Only True Reformation.

Saturday, July 14.—Reports from Reform Clubs in Michigan, organized by Dr. H. A. Reynolds, Bangor, Maine.

Sunday, July 15.—Gospel Temperance Meetings and Preaching. Evening address by Miss Frances E. Willard. The Master has Come and Calleth for Thee.

Northern Georgia proves to have gone almost solid for the constitutional convention, and there will probably be 10,000 majority for it in the state. The convention will meet on the 11th of July, and its proceedings will be watched with a good deal of interest. One of the pleas for holding it has been to revoke a clause in the constitution which, to use Ben Hill's words, "brands the late war as a rebellion, thus insulting the living and dishonoring the patriotic dead," and another clause which recognizes allegiance to the national goverment as paramount to fealty to the state. That this spirit was not very rampant, however, would appear from the fact that the majority for the convention is so small.

## The Liquor Traffic.

The following is the full text of the most important sections of the amended liquor traffic taxation and liquor traffic regulation acts. It was obtained from official sources at Lansing, and includes all the amendments of 1877 to the four quoted sections from the old statutes of 1875. The second law was given immediate effect:

THE TAX LAW.

SECTION 1. In all townships, cities and villages of this State there shall be annually levied and collected the following tax upon the business of manufacturing, selling, or keeping for sale by all persons whose business in whole or in part consists in selling or keeping for sale, or manufacturing distilled or malt liquors or mixed liquors, as follows: Upon the business of selling or offering for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquors or mixed liquors by retail, or any patent medicine mixture or compound which in whole or in part consists of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, the sum of $150 per annum; upon the business of selling or offering for sale by retail any malt, brewed, or fermented liquors, $50 per annum; upon the business of selling brewed or malt liquors at wholesale, or at wholesale and retail, $100 per annum; upon the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, at wholesale, or at wholesale and retail, $300 per annum; upon the business of manufacturing brewed or malt liquors for sale, if the quantity manufactured be over five barrels and does not exceed 1,500 barrels, $50; if over 1500 barrels and not exceeding 5,000 barrels, $100; if 5,000 barrels or over, the sum of $200 per annum; upon the business of manufacturing for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquors, $300. No person paying a tax on spirituous or intoxicating liquors under this act shall be liable to pay any tax on the sale of malt, brewed and fermented liquors. No person paying a manufacturer's tax on brewed or malt liquors under this act shall be liable to pay a wholesale dealer's tax on the same.

SECTION 2. Retail dealers of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and brewed malt and fermented liquors, shall be held and deemed to include all persons who sell by the drink, and in quantities of five gallons or less, or one dozen quart bottles or less, at any one time to any one person. Wholesale dealers shall be held and deemed to mean and include all persons who sell or offer to sell such liquors and beverages in quantities of five gallons, or over one dozen quart bottles, at any one time, to any one person. No tax imposed under this act shall be levied or collected from any person for selling any wine or cider made from fruits grown or gathered in this State. No druggist shall be liable to pay any tax herein imposed who sells liquors for medicinal, chemical, mechanical and sacrimental purposes only.

THE REGULATING LAW.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact.* That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, furnish to, or give any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or any wine or beer, or any beverage, liquor, or liquors for drink, containing any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, wine, beer, or malt liquor, to any minor or intoxicated person, or to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated. It shall not be lawful for any person (including druggists) to sell malt, spirituous, or intoxicating liquors, without first having executed and delivered to the treasurer of the county in which such business is prosecuted and carried on, the bond required to be given by section 5 of this act. All saloons, restaurants, bars in taverns or elsewhere, and all other places where malt, spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold, either at wholesale or retail, shall be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and on each week-day night, from and after the hour of ten o'clock until six o'clock of the morning of the succeeding day: *Provided*, That in all cities and incorporated villages of this State, the saloons, restaurants, and bars in tavern or elsewhere in such cities and villages may remain open until not later than eleven o'clock in the evening on such week-day nights, unless ordered sooner closed by the proper city or village authorities. But the above provisions about closing shall not be construed to prohibit persons whose principal business is to deal in drugs and medicines from selling alcohol or alcoholic liquors, to be used for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, or to be used as a chemical agent in scientific and manufacturing purposes only. But all such dealers in drugs and medicines, on such days and nights, or other times, shall keep a book expresly for that purpose, in which shall be recorded the names of all such persons applying for such liquor for any of these lawful purposes, the date of each sale, the amount and kind of liquor sold to each person, and the purpose to which the liquor was to be applied as stated by the purchaser, which shall be opened for examination by any person on request during all business hours. And a failure to keep such record on the part of any such dealer, or the delivery of liquor for any purpose other than above named, shall subject him to the same penalties as are provided for other unlawful sales in this act. And a misrepresentation on the part of any purchaser, made to any such dealer, for the purpose of surreptitiously obtaining alcoholic or intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, shall subject such purchaser to the penalties provided for in this section. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25, nor more than $100, and costs of prosecution, and, on failure to pay such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. Every person engaged in the sale of any intoxicating, spirituous, malt brewed or fermented liquors, for any purpose whatever, shall, before commencing such business, and on or before the 1st day of May in each and every year thereafter, make, execute and deliver to the county treasurer of the county in which he is carrying on such business, a bond, the sufficiency of which shall be determined by the township board of the township, or the board of trustees, or the common council of the village or city in which such business is proposed to be carried on, to the people of the State of Michigan, in the sum of not less than $1,000 nor more than $3,000, with two or more sufficient sureties, who shall be freeholders, each of whom shall justify in a sum equal to the amount of the bond, over and above all indebtedness, and all exemptions from sale on execution, which bond shall be substantially in the following form:

"Know all men by these presents that we ——— ——— as principal, and ——— ——— and ——— ——— as sureties are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Michigan in the sum of ——— dollars, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

"WHEREAS, The above named principal professes to carry on the business of ——— ——— at ———, in the county of ———; and whereas, the said principal hath covenanted and agreed and doth hereby covenant and agree as follows, to wit: That he will not directly or indirectly, by himself, his clerk, agent or servant, at any time sell, furnish, give or deliver any spirituous or intoxicating liquors or any wine, beer or malt liquor, or mixed liquors a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, to a minor, nor to any adult person whatever known to him to be an habitual drunkard; nor to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, nor to any person of Indian descent, nor to any person whose husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer may give him notice in writing that such person has acquired, or is acquiring the habit of drinking to excess, and is being injured thereby, except as a medicine by druggists, as provided in section 1 of this act; and that he will pay all damages actual and exemplary, that may be adjudged to any person for injuries inflicted upon them either in person or property or means of support by reason of his selling, furnishing, giving, or delivering any such liquors.

"Now, the condition of this obligation is such that if said principal shall well and truly keep and perform all and singular the foregoing covenants and agreements, and shall pay any judgment for actual or exemplary damages which may be recovered against him in any court of competent jurisdiction, then this obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise the same shall be in full force and effect.

"Signed and sealed in presence of ——— ——— ——— L. S. ——— ——— L. S. ——— ——— L. S."

Such bond shall not be received unless the approval thereof by the township board or the Board of Trustees or Common Council of the village or city shall be duly certified thereon in writing, and the principal shall not be allowed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in any other place than that specified in said bond without giving notice and executing another bond in the manner above prescribed. Whenever any condition of said bond shall be broken, a new bond may be required by the county treasurer, or the township board, the Board of Trustees or the Common Council of the village or city in which such bond was originally approved, and, also, in case of the death, insolvency, or removal of either of the sureties, and in any other contingency requiring it.

## The Michigan Central.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Central Railroad was held at Detroit Monday.

The whole number of votes entitled to be cast, was 187,382. The number actually cast, was 107,772, all of which were for the following named gentlemen as directors for the ensuing year:

Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, John J. Astor, George F. Pullman, Isaac Bell, and Rosewell Rolston, of New York; Nathaniel Thayer and Edward Austin, of Boston and John N. Barron, of Concord, N. H., and these gentlemen were duly elected.

There were to have been the Gould ticket, the Vanderbilt ticket, and the Dillon ticket, but these all faded from the vision, and that which was elected is known as the Joy ticket.

Superintendent Ledyard submitted the following:

Owing to the short time between the close of the fiscal year, May 31st, and the date of the election of the new board, it has been impossible to give strictly accurate results of the working of the road for the past year. The secretary, however, submitted estimated results, which, it is believed, are sufficiently close not to differ materially from what the actual result, when obtained, will be.

The funded debt shows a decrease of $151,000, due to the retirement of Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw bonds and Michigan Central sinking fund bonds. The total earnings of the road from traffic were $6,483,000 and the operating expenses $4.439,000; taxes, $267,000; showing a decrease of $367,960 in gross earnings, and in operating expenses $197,225. The percentage of working expenses, exclusive of taxes, to earnings shows an increase of only 8-10 per cent.; including taxes, 2-49 per cent.

The increase in taxes is principally due to unpaid taxes of previous years. The floating debt has been reduced to $250,000, of which amount $150,000 has been paid since the close of the fiscal year. The tonnage of the road was largely increased, the number of tons moved one mile showing an increase of 78,872,000 tons. The earnings per ton per mile show a decrease of 24-100 of 1 per cent., being 88-100 of 1 per cent. as against 1 12 100 per cent. for the previous year. With the rates of the year ending June 1, 1876, and the tonnage of the last year, the net earnings would show an increase of $1,160,000 or sufficient to have paid a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the capital stock. Eighty-three miles of steel rails have been laid on the main and air line, leaving but five miles of iron on the main line, and thirty on the air line to be replaced.

H. D. LEDYARD.
General Superintendent.

The issuing of upwards of $8,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin, to take the place of the fractional currency which has been worn out or destroyed, will serve to relieve the dearth of small change which is felt in many parts of the country.

As to the silly talk, in Democratic circles, of reviving, at the coming session of Congress, the discussion over the right of President Hayes to his seat, Alexander H. Stephens declares that "the matter of fraud in Mr. Hayes' election is no longer an open question—it is *res adjudicata*. Mr. Hayes now holds the Executive office by a legal tenure that can never be successfully assailed, and which ought not to be questioned. He holds it by a judicial decision rendered by the highest judicial tribunal ever constituted in this country." This is correct legal ground, and no good citizen will encourage any attempt to disturb what has already been legally and finally settled.

In a speech made by Fred. Douglass, at his old master's place, he said to the colored people that they were in contact with the most indomitable, most enlightened race in the world, and he would be false to his own race if he did not tell them just where they stood—what an immense distance they were behind the white people. He did not believe that the colored people were fundamentally inferior to the whites, but they are nevertheless practically inferior. We must, he said, not talk about equality until we can do what white people can do. As long as they can build vessels and we cannot we are their inferiors; as long as they can build railroads and we cannot we are their inferiors; as long as they can found governments and we cannot we are their inferiors. If in twenty years from now the colored race, as a race, has not advanced beyond where it was when it was emancipated, it is a doomed race. The question now is, Will the black man do as much now for his master—himself—as he used to do for his old master?

A good many ideas may be scratched out of the remark of the N. Y. Tribune that "just when the Democracy is pulling itself together for a fresh campaign there is a sudden homeward flight of all the old Tammany exiles; the fugitives come gaily speeding over the summer sea, escaped convicts emerge from their hiding places, every one clamoring for a compromise story involving no reflection, and higgling with the officers of justice over the price to be paid the treasury and the lawyers, for the sake of appearances."

## THE FLINT RIOT.

### Particulars of the Disgraceful Affair.

About 8:30 Friday night, the 22d inst., a man named Marshall Glew, walked into the bar-room of the City Hotel, and going to James McDermott the proprietor, demanded of him a suit of clothes which, he claimed, McDermott had swindled him out of by giving him a worthless order for the same on a party who, McDermott claimed, resided at Grand Blanc, but which statement was false. McDermott still refused to return the goods when the stranger at once set upon him and commenced beating him.

When the attack was made upon Dermott, one Williams, a boarder in the house with McDermott, also pitched in to rescue his landlord, when a general fight ensued, at which time an immense crowd had gathered in and about the hotel, who were determined that Jim, as he is known, should be punished for his actions. During the excitement McDermott managed to get out of the crowd through some hook or crook, and after desperate attempts the crowd was gotten out and the doors closed. By this time the mob had swoilen in numbers to some 1,500 or 2,000 people, who commenced an assault upon the building with stones, bricks, clubs, etc.; breaking in the windows and doors, the crowd shouting at the top of their voices for McDermott, "Give us McDermott; that is all we ask." The city authorities could not quiet the mob, the sheriff with his posse could not reason with them. At this point the Hon. E. H. Thomson, Mayor, stepped out and asked in earnest words that the crowd disperse at once and go to their several homes, and that he, as Mayor of the city would see that the guilty parties were arrested and punished. The mob remained quiet for a few minutes, when soon a shower of missiles was hurled at the front of the hotel, the glass shivering in all directions. The Hon. William Newton here talked to the excited crowd, but McDermott was wanted. At this time, at half-past eleven p. m., a warrant was issued by Justice Stevenson and placed in the hands of Sheriff Phillips, who, in company with others, went into the hotel, and, on going to McDermott's room, found him excited, but undetermined to go to jail. After some persuasion, force was used, when the prisoner was hustled out the back way and started for the jail. The crowd, being on the alert, went toward the jail, and, when opposite the Episcopal Church, constructed a fire on the streets, at which time the fire alarm was sounded, when the crowd began to swell and at once proceeded to the court house yard, where lines were formed through which the officers passed with McDermott, the proceedings being attended with cheers and jostles from the excited crowd.

Saturday morning the City Hotel presented the appearance of a bombarded castle—glass, bricks and stones lying all about the premises. During the excitement Friday night, a large French plate glass was broken by a stray missile which was evidently unintentional on the part of the assailant—it being directed at the hotel.

The examination of the prisoner was set down for nine o'clock a. m., Saturday; and at an early hour the premises about the jail and court house were thronged with people anxious to see the prisoner brought out. At the hour appointed, the case was called, and after argument for prisoner and people, the trial was adjourned until Monday, the 25th, at nine a. m.

Says an exchange: "Never go into a store where you are not wanted. If a man wants you to come to his place of business he will invite you through an advertisement in your home paper. It is wrong for you to intrude upon his privacy; so don't do it."

## The University.

The Regents met at the University June 25th. We give so much of their proceedings as will be of interest to the public:

After a full discussion the rules were amended so as to provide that no student shall be graduated from the medical department who shall not have attended at some recognized school of medicine two full courses of lectures, the last of which shall be attended at this college.

A plan for re-organizing the hospital was adopted and a matron and surgeon engaged to take charge.

President Angell presented the resignation of Prof. M. W. Harrington, assistant professor of zoology and botany, which was accepted. Prof. Harrington resigns to accept a prominent educational position in China.

The report of the librarian shows an addition of 667 volumes during the year, and 119 pamphlets. The total number of volumes is 23,909, with about 8,000 pamphlets. Eighty-six periodicals are paid for by the appropriations of the board, of which 24 are medical and 4 legal, and the reading room is supplied with 59 by the Student's Lecture Association.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following are the names of persons upon whom the Regents to-day voted to confer degrees:

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

John J Avery, Gleason F Dixon,
Wm H Gates, Will F Griffith,
Albert A Hallock, Bagley A Harris,
Theo Hauck, Frank J. Hubbard,
Kent P Humiston, Marion E Johnson,
John S Johnson, Jos J Johnson,
Abram P Kerley, David Kirk,
Victor Knapp, Wm H D Lewis,
Arthur S Lobb, Robert Lagon,
Mary E Post, Elwood M Reed,
J H Smith, R H Stevens,
Clarence G Stone, J W Tompkins,
Hugh S Wyman, Arth L Young.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Osmer H Aikine, H W Baker,
Benj A Richards, Ed J Snover,
James E Turtle.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Alf A Bennett, G W Browning,
Lemuel W Clark, Branch H Colby,
Wm B Ferris, Carlton C Ferris,
Ellen C Hogeboom, F H Kimball,
Hein Lankheet, J R McLaughlin.
Milo M Potter.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Wm Carpenter, Geo C Comstock,
P T Cook, Thoms J Eaman,
Mary E Farrand, Ogden W Ferdon,
Lulu Goodrich, Mary L Hall,
A W Hard, Mary H Hubbard,
Lou Hughes, O E Latham,
Milo Lewis, Emma M Pugsley,
W R Roberts, Wm A Satterlee,
H M Slauser, Ernest F Smith,
Melancthon L Woolsey.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Joseph S Ayres, George Barnes,
Octavia W Bates, George S Bishop,
Albert N Bliss, Fred L Bliss,
C A Bostwick, George P Brown,
George A Cady, Herbet E Cady,
Carlos B Cochrane, Clara M Colman,
John S Crombie, Frank C Ferguson,
Joseph H Fiske, Ferris S. Fitch, Jr.,
E A Gilbert, John B Glasgow,
Wm J Gray, Edward H Guyer,
Ed A Halsey, Harriet A Holman,
Lawrence C Hull, Wm H Lightner,
Chas E Lowrey, Mary O Marston,
Wm McCarroll, Ann E McDonald,
H C McDougall, E E Mearkle,
Wm J Miller, George N Orcott,
Lyndon S Smith, Ed A Stevens,
Margaret Stewart, Vernor J Tefft,
J G VanWinkle, Frank F Williams,
Affia Jennie Wilson.

MASTER OF SCIENCE (ON EXAMINATION.)

Louisa Maria Reed, B. S., 1876.

MASTER OF PHILCSOPHY (ON EXAMINATION.)

Abram Sager Hall, Ph., B., 1876.

MASTER OF ARTS (ON EXAMINATION.)

L. Estes, B. A., (Harvard College) A. W. Jones, M. A. (Otterbein Univ'ty)

MASTER OF SCIENCE (IN COURSE.)

D. Buzzell, 1876, W. Decker, 1873.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (IN COURSE.)

O. S. Brighan, '74, J. A. Day, '74,
Anna Minerva Chandler, '74.

MASTER OF ARTS (IN COURSE.)

Fred A Cady, '74, O J Campbell, '70,
John J Davis, '68, G P Glenn, '74,
John T Hall, '74, H Hamilton, '49,
G L Harding, '74, Almon F Hoyt, '74,
R Hudson, '74, D A Matthews, '74,
F A Maynard, '74, B B Northrop, '55,
W F Reed, '74, H W Rogers, '74,
W S Sheeran, '74. C C Stewart, '73,
Calvin Thomas, '74, W H Townsend, '74,
C McK VanCleve, '73, Ed W Withey, '74,
Edward White Wood, '73.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

S Armstrong, O B Batchelder,
Harriet V Bills, D S Campbell,
E C David, L M Goodrich,
T E W Grover, G A Hendricks,
I W Houston, Aron R Ingram,
John S Ingram, Juliet E Marchant,
Lucian G North, Wm Russel,
Fanny Searls, J D Sherrick,
S S Stearns, Frances A Tenny,
Sophia Volland.

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

John L Hodgman, Ulrich Kreit.

## Hard Times in New York.

A New York letter-writer says: The sidewalk of Chatham street is a bazar of useful and useless things; clothing, boots and shces, and peanuts predominating. Said one of the merchant princes there the other nay: "Peesiness! Peesiness! Der is no peesiness." Yon can hear that there any day in the year.

A pawnbroker said: "Ve ish all loaded up mit vatches, spoons and shewelry vat ish no goot. Mein Gott! I cannot get pack der cost prish. Vy, I vill sell you von peutifool golt vatch for ten tollar! Vot, you no gif ten tollar? Vell, you shall hafe him for fife, so helup me gracious!"

A peanut peddler has reduced his goobers to five cents a quart, and says that there is no business any more.

"Do you think we have come to hard-pan, and can resume on peanuts at five cents a quart?" I asked him the other day.

"One thing I know, boss; I can't make a living no more, boss, and that's what I call hard-pan. Have a quart fresh roasted?"

"I understand that there are thousands of clerks in this city who are working for $2 a week. Why shouldn't they eat peanuts at five cents a quart instead of hash?"

"Two dollars, boss?" Why, that's big wages these times. You can get breakfast up here in Chatham Squar for four cents."

"My dear," said an affectionate wife to her husband as she looked out the window, "do you notice how green and beautiful the grass looks on the neighboring hills?" "Well," was the unpoetic response, "what other color would you have it at this time of year?"

## The Policeman's Story.

A TEMPERANCE PLEA.

I am a policeman 12,004;
Been on the force for years a score.
Lots of stories I have to tell,
Queer, sad, terrible, funny, and—well;
I'll stop to tell you a little thing
That happened a year ago last spring:

Weary, but watchful, I paced my beat;
Up and down through a well-known street,
When, a block away, I saw a throng,
And hastened to see what was wrong,
There I found a wee, wee girl,
Dainty and pretty, fair hair in curl.
Weeping, her hands in air she tossed,
Crying: "Oh, mamma, oh, papa, I's lost!"
One moment she wept, another she smiled,
And I thought of my own pet darling child
At home and safe in her mother's arms;
So I tried to quiet this one's alarms;
And first her sunny head I caress'd,
Then lifted her up to my beating breast,
And carried her sobbing, sweet little fay,
To the station house, only two blocks away.
Captain Caffry was then in command,
He took the lost baby girl by the hand,
And, sitting her up on the desk by his side,
Pleasantly talked till no longer she cried,
But dried up her tears, and soon, smiling gay,
Was earnestly lisping and prattling away;
And told of her beautiful mamma, her joys,
Her big-bearded papa, her home and her toys;
How she heard a wandering German band play,
And, listening, followed them on their way;
Stopp'd when they stopp'd and crossed when they cross'd,
Grew tired, cried for home, and then found she was lost.
The door of the station opened just then,
Admitting a "drunk" between two of our men;
Not dirty and ragged, and spoiling for fight,
But what you might term a "respectable tight."
Led up to the desk, he just lifted his eyes,
Started back, nearly fell, with a cry of surprise,
Of terror, of shame: "My Grace! Can it be?"
The instant had made him as sober as she.
"My papa! Dear papa!" They kissed and caress'd,
Both weeping as she nestled close to his breast.
"Quite a scene!" said the captain, his face in a glow;
"I think you've been punished enough. You may go!"
The father bowed low—the little one smiled—
And he passed through the door in the care of his child.
Do you know that I feel that he made a great vow
Just then, against liquor, and 'tis unbroken now!

## Pride and its Fall.

"Its a fine prospect in life for Mary Moreau," said Patty Dexter, with a long drawn sigh.

"Oh, I dare say," said Mrs. Pendasset, brusquely, "but I've no patience with a girl who allows herself to be so foolishly elated by a mere piece of good luck."

Mrs. Pendasset was a white-locked old lady with black eyebrows, a suspicion of a beard and a deep, bass voice, and when she said anything it sounded very much in earnest indeed.

"I think Mary is a little conceited," said Patty.

"Think!" echoed Mrs. Pendasset. "There's no sort of doubt about it. A good deal of conceited, you had better say. Never mind, Patty, she's engaged to a fine gentleman with white hands and fine clothes, and your young man works in a carpenter's shop;" (Patty winced a little at this, for she was in the habit of calling Mark Robinson, her affianced lover, "a builder"); "but I'd give a deal more for your chance of happiness in married life than for Mary Moreau's. And to think how recklessly she flung James Bennett over for this fine new lover of hers. Well," with a long breath and a slight elevation of the Roman nose, "she'll live to be sorry for it yet, or I am no prophet."

Patty Dexter went on with her sewing in silence. She was making up a pretty dove-colored cashmere dress to be married in, for Patty was not one of the gilded daughters of luxury who can afford a different toilet for every occasion.

In her case the bridal dress would have to officiate as travelling dress also, and best dress for a year afterward.

There was only a black silk and a blue alpaca besides in her simple trousseau, and she could not help remembering, with a transitory pang of envy, the exquisite white silk, thick and soft as a magnolia leaf, which Mary Moreau had shown her, as the dress she was to be married in.

Mark Robinson was very nice; until within a month Patty had imagined him perfection. But why couldn't Mark have been a grand gentleman, like Mary's lover?

Mrs. Moreau kept boarders, and Mary earned her own living in Mme. Poillon's millinery store. At least she had done so until her blue eyes and dimples attracted the attention of Mr. Guy St. Clair, who had temporarily engaged her mother's best rooms—and now the pretty milliner's girl was lifted out of her sphere at once.

"Mary, you'd never give me up?" said poor James Bennet, who was unable to believe his own ears when he heard of Mary's engagement.

"Don't be silly, Mr. Bennett," said Mary, with dignity.

"But you promised me, Mary. And you've been wearing my ring for a year," pleaded the young man.

"Oh, that was all nonsense," said Mary, tossing her pretty little head. "There's your trumpery ring back again if you want it! And of course no one attaches any importance to a boy-and-girl flirtatain."

"I meant it, Mary!"

"The more fool you" retorted saucy Mary.

And that was all the consolation James Bennett could obtain from his fickle lady-love.

Mrs. Moreau was hardly less delighted than her daughter with this unexpected dawn of good luck. She was a silly, soft hearted matron, who had read a good many novels and acquired, in spite of her fifty years of poverty and struggling privation, very little actual knowledge of the world that was around her.

"I always knew that you were made for a lady, Mary," said Mrs. Moreau. "And you shall have that hundred pounds Uncle John left us, for your outfit. I intended it to refurnish the house, but it ain't likely I shall go on having boarders after you're married to a rich gentleman like Mr. St. Clair."

And Mary, unconsciously selfish in her great happiness, took the family fortune without once thinking of the three younger girls who were badly off for shoes, and wore decidedly shabby shawls to and from school.

"Of course, when I am rich, I can give them plenty of things," said Mary to herself. "And mamma shall come and live with me, and the girls shall go to a regular boarding school."

And Mr. St. Clair was certainly, as Mrs. Moreau delightedly declared, "a real gentleman, as thought nothing of a fresh pair of kid gloves every week, and used Cologne water!"

He talked vaguely about taking Mary on the Continent for the winter, and alluded to his villa at Brighton and the house he meant to buy in Belgravia, asked Mary whether she would prefer a basket phæton, with cream-colored ponies, or a landau, and expressed his opinion that no lady should ever be without two India shawls at the very least. And, to cap the climax, he came home one day with a velvet case in his hand and tossed it, debonairly, into his *fiancee's* lap.

"For you, May," said he.

She opened it with varying color and lips all wreathed with smiles.

"Oh, Guy!" cried she. "Diamonds?"

"I hope you'll like them," said he carelessly. "They suit my taste."

"I will wear them to be married in," said Mary, radiantly. "Oh, Guy! how can I thank you enough?"

And she remembered poor James Bennett's inexpensive little garnet ring with a thrill of indescribable contempt. Yet how beautiful she had thought it at that time.

They were sitting together in the back parlor the next day, when a boy brought a note for Mr. St. Clair.

"How provoking!" exclaimed the bridegroom-elect, knitting his brows.

"What is it?" asked Mary.

"The bill for those diamonds. I told the blockheads not to send it until my remittances came from London, but they must have misunderstood."

"They'll wait, won't they?" said innocent Mary.

"Oh yes, they'll wait; but I should like to send the money at once. One doesn't want to be under an obligation to that sort of people. But it don't signify. I'll just step out and borrow of a fellow at the bank. Anybody will let me have a thousand."

He took up his hat.

Mary who had glanced at the open bill, put her hand on his arm to detain him.

"Wait, Guy," said she; "I can lend you the money. Mamma's lawyer paid in Uncle John's bequest this morning—don't you remember? you were in the dining room when the check came."

"All right," said Mr. St. Clair, carelessly, to the lad; go back to Dudley's and tell 'em I'll call and settle in half an hour."

"A hundred pounds is nothing to you, Guy," said Mary, admiringly.

"Not such a great deal," said Mr. St. Clair, shrugging his shoulders. "Well, I may as well go and settle the bill. I shall never buy anything there again, if they're in such a confounded hurry for their money. You'll be ready for the opera when I come back, will you, Mary?"

"Shall you be long?"

"Oh, not more than an hour."

Mary was all ready at the hour's end, in a little lace hat she had tacked together herself, with a cluster of crushed roses and a fall of Spanish blonde, while on her shoulders she wore a white shawl she had borrowed from Mrs. Pepperhill, the parlor boarder.

But Mr. St. Clair did not come. In truth and in fact, he did not come at all. And at the end of a week Mary Moreau came to the tardy conclusion that she had been the victim of a deliberate scheme of treachery, and that Mr. Guy St. Clair was a villain.

"But at all events, we've got the diamonds," said Mrs. Moreau, triumphantly. And she carried them to the jewellers.

The jeweller put on his spectacles peered at the glittering stones and shook his head.

"Paste," was all he said.

"Not real! Surely you do not mean that they are not real!" gasped poor Mrs. Moreau.

"Not worth five shillings," said the jeweller, turning to attend to another customer.

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"Well," said Mrs. Pendasset, "and so the Moreaus have found their level again, have they? But it was a pretty costly experiment for 'em, poor things! Only think, Mary's £100 and all that bill he owed to Mrs. Moreau for three months' board!"

"And Nelly Bennett tells me Mary is to marry James, after all," said Patty Dexter. "If I were James, I would not put up with any other man's second-hand sweetheart."

"Nonsense, Patty, nonsense!" said Mrs. Pendasset. "Never hit a foe that is down. James Bennett has sufficient common sense to see that Mary Moreau will make all the better wife for this little bit of experience that has seasoned her life."

And perhaps old Mrs. Pendassett's philosophy was correct.

## Cardinal Manning on Temperance.

At a temperance meeting a few days ago over which Cardinal Manning presided he spoke as follows: It is very little I can say, and still less that you can hear; but, first, let me bid you a hearty welcome to this fine bit of land, which I will not call my land but your land. You have come here, where I hope one day a great cathedral will stand for the diocese of Westminister, and for the glory of Almighty God (cheers). This bit of land belongs to the Church of Westminster, to you who are the Church, together with me as your pastor. I hope you will come here year after year on Whit-Monday, and that you will make your holiday here with me upon land which I will call yours and mine. Father Lackhart has said that we have come here in the cause of temperance. Now I know what temperance and I know what total abstinence means, and I am glad to know that in this great multitude I hope I may say the great majority are total abstainers (hear, hear.) Now I am not going to lead any temperance movement, because we are all temperance men before the public. When we were made Christians we were made temperance men, and were pledged to temperance; but f we are to keep up the great Christian league of temperance there must be in the army the bear-skinned guards who will never give way and those are the total abstainers, (cheers.) Now I have laid a sort of trap for you I have got you here on my ground, and if any man goes off this ground without making up his mind, if he has the courage and heart of a man in him, to give up all intoxicating drinks altogether, I shall be very sorry. Let me ask, is there any man here who has not given up drink? I do not mean drunkenness, for I do not think there is a man who looks me in the face who has not given up drunkenness long ago. What I mean is this: As long as a man drinks he goes to places where drink is sold, and puts his feet into temptation. He is in the midst of company which is dangerous to him; he gets the taste into his mouth; he likes the taste, and, as I have told you many times before so I tell you again, the man who has got the taste in his mouth has got the devil's hook in his lip. The way to break away from the temptation to drink is to give it up altogether. (Hear, hear." If any man who hears me has been tempted in times past, I say to that man that for the very safety of his soul it is necessary to give up going to places where drink is sold, to places where men drink, to give up occasions of drinking, for they are occasions of sin, and will be to him occasions of falling. I say to such a man, if you wish to save yourself, your home, your wife and your children, give it up altogether, and break once for all the chain by which the sin holds you. Perhaps there are many here—the majority I hope—who have never tasted any intoxicating drink for years, and some who have never tasted it all the days of their life. To them I say persevere. To those who are willing to give up, not for their own sake but for the sake of others, the habit of taking any intoxicating drink, I say do it for the love of God, do it for the love of your neighbor who is perishing. Set him a good example. Give him courage, if he has not heart himself, for you by your help may support him and give him strength and courage to do that which he is afraid to do of himself. Perhaps some may say, "I cannot give it up altogether on account of the state of my health." Now I wish to speak of the doctors with great respect, but they have done a great deal of harm by frightening temperance people and telling them they cannot do without drink. I say you can do without it. I say there is no need of intoxicating drinks. Beer, wine, alcohol in any shape, is not necessary for health. It is no part of natural food, though it may be good as physic. Now, if you like to take physic you may, but do not take physic when you are well. Take physic when you are ill, and if you only take it by the doctor's prescription, I will say nothing against it. If you have courage and self-denial to abstain for the sake of example, and pray that those who have fallen into drink may be saved, your self-denial will give strength to your prayers, and Almighty God will hear them, for they will come before him aided by the mortification which you lay upon yourself in reparation of the sins which others commit. What I have just said to the men I say also to women, for if a woman falls into drink she wrecks her home and the happiness of her husband and children, who will most certainly come to ruin like herself. I call upon women especially to abstain altogether, because they will give courage to men, or shame many a man who does not now think he can do what his wife can do, his sister can do, or his daughter. But the women set the example, and if men are cowards at heart let women be strong—(Hear, hear.) My last word is take care of the children. Bring them up from their earliest childhood never to know the taste, and therefore never to know the temptation, of intoxicating drink.—(Cheers.) Why are there so many homes wrecked to-day? Why are there so many drunken fathers and mothers? Why are there so many children without proper clothing and without shoe or stocking to their feet? It is because the present parents learned the fatal habit of drinking in their childhood. If they had been brought up in their childhood never to know the taste and the temptation, if they had never had their feet in a public house, they would have grown up sober total abstainers, and their homes would now have been Christian Catholic homes. (Cheers.) I have now but one word to say. Father Lockhart has told you that our Holy Father has by the special providence of God, lived to bear the brunt of all the warfare of the world against the holy Catholic Church, and against him above all because he is its head. Well, the 3rd of June next, as you know, is the day on which he will complete his fifty years as a bishop of the Church of God. (Cheers.) I hope that all you who are his true children will by the shout which you will raise when I have done tell him that you desire to send your congratulations, your devotde love to our Holy Father Pius IX, vicar of Jesus Christ; here from this place, from the League of the Cross of Total Abstainers, on which he bestowed his special benediction (cheers), give me power to tell him that on this day, in your great festival, where you met, I believe I may say, over ten thousand of you (cries of "more"), you have sent a loving message to him asking his apostolical blessing.

## Up The Bosporus.

Drifting cautiously down to the mouth of the Golden Horn, picking our way among the shipping that is anchored in mid-stream, we turn away from the point of the Seraglio, head due north, and find ourselves entering a river. This is the Bosporus; it might be the Hudson or any other winding stream that has green walls and is lovely to look upon. Just think of it for a moment. On our right the eastern shore of Asia; on our left, to the west, is Europe; at our back is the sea of Marmora, and in two hours we shall have come to the waters of the Black Sea. The channel turns so abruptly at times that seven land-locked lakes are formed, each more charming than the last. Palaces, villas, villages line the delicious shores; the hills brood over the waters like hanging gardens of delight. I believe that the remarkable beauty of the Bosporus is positively unequalled in the world, for Nature has made here a bed for art to dream in. Behold two continents face to face, like two rival queens, glassing themselves before two classic seas. We are cruising between the Pontus and Propontis, the Euxine and the Marmora. We swing from shore to shore; pause for a few moments at each landing; exchange passengers, and have ever about us a landscape that is renewed at every turn, and a surprise that is as fresh when we steam up the Golden Horn at sunset as at the hour when we came out of it with our hearts full of expectation.

The price of flour is getting so high that several Danbury people of an economical turn are given money instead of bread to tramps.—*Danbury News.*

## A SHARP CRITICISM.

GAIL HAMILTON ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

The nomination and election of Gov. Hayes was claimed as the triumph of the Reform party. I have not myself been able to see it in that light. I share in the surprise of the "flock of Liberal Republican leaders and editors who have recently been visiting the President by invitation," and who, we are naively told, "have learned, somewhat to their surprise, that Hayes sympathized strongly with the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, and was strongly of the opinion that they elected him." One can imagine the genial, gentle, but eager questioning with which the administrative and editorial eyes searched into each other's depths at the utterance of each of those propositions. * * *

However, I waive all that, and admit its claims without demur. Civil service reform, let us say, elected and inaugurated President Hayes, and announced itself in command of the situation. It formed its own Cabinet, and immediately began to incubate. It would be unreasonable to anticipate matters, but so far as the brood has yet pecked through, it gives every sign of having been hatched in a mare's nest.

I affirm what is not, of course, susceptible of absolute proof, but is I think, warranted by a vast mass of cumulative evidence, that, except the applause of the reform claqueurs, there is no sign of any more Civil Service Reform under this administration than there was under the previous administration. Its guardians and spokesmen and sponsors burden the mails with their declarations of its unalterable devotion to reform. The heavens resound with their voluble vows that the President is indissolubly wedded to reform, and will never, no, never, desert Mrs. Micawber; but behind and beneath all the clamors and clappings of the claqueurs is heard the low hum of the political machine, spinning on just as steadily and faithfully as in the most halcyon days of Grant's administration, and turning out exactly the same quality of work. The sole difference is that the operative then was called an old war-horse, and now he is called a Civil Service Reformer. The only difference is that then the operative did his work and said nothing about it, and now he has his muezzin on the balconies bidding all the faithful fall upon their knees in adoration of the new reform.

I will give a few examples to show exactly what I mean and why I mean it. I rely solely upon the law and the testimony. Let my assertion stand or fall by the facts.

Mr. Carl Schurz is declared by the reform papers to be "a leading spirit in the new Administration, in perfect harmony with President Hayes" and "a man whose selection meant a radical change." He was also a leading spirit of the reform movement long before election. In May, 1876, he pronounced our Government machinery corrupt; a cause of burning shame to every patriotic citizen, a field which furnished so great a harvest of disaster and shame that it had become the first duty of the American people to re-establish the moral character of the Government by a thorough reform. Well, Mr. Carl Schurz was set over the Interior Department, a field which had previously been tilled by Secretary Chandler. No more vigorous test could have been applied. Secretary Chandler was the black sheep of the old party, the *bete noir* of the new. He had for years drawn the firm of reform. He was head and front of all objectionable methods—a wire-puller of wire-pullers, a machine politician, an old war-horse, a man inside politics and outside courtesy, so that those gentlemen in the strict sense of the word who composed the Reform lobby at Cincinnati and constitute the leading Reform editors in the country were able to heal their wounded gentleness by nothing less than calling him "Zach" Chandler. Very well; let me not show myself no gentleman by calling him Mr. Chandler—Zach Chandler handed over his charge to Mr. Schurz and declared with the most unblushing effrontery that with the aid of his subordinates he had cleansed his department, and that so far as he could ascertain no abuses existed. And what did the great Reformer do? Instead of taking his new broom and sweeping out this rubbish, he replied, "I think I am expressing the general opinion of the country when I say you have succeeded in placing the Interior Department in a far better condition than it has been for years, and that the public is indebted to you for the very energetic and successful work you have performed. * * * I shall be happy when leaving the department to have achieved as good a reputation for practical efficiency as you have won!"

Nor does this appear to have been the mere courtesy of an in-comer to an out-goer. The Index newspaper says: "Secretary Chandler's presentment of the Indian question is so full and intelligent that the President (Grant) had no need to do more than refer to the report. * * * It is more business-like and sagacious and less sentimental than the original Indian policy of his administration. The scandals which once clouded the Indian service have been dispelled. The statesmanship which assumes the title of Christian lies no longer under the reproach of lacking honesty."

When the Board of Indian Commissioners called on President Hayes in Washington he told them, says The New Era, that "he knew no reason why the Indian policy of the late Administration should not be continued."

"All who know the reputation of Edward McPherson, the former clerk of the National House," says a reform journal, "will bear cordial testimony that in appointing him as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Secretary Sherman has secured an excellent officer. The Commissionership of Indian Affairs and the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior were both offered him by Mr. Chandler."

"Mr. Alonzo Bell," says another, "Whom Secretary Schurz has made his chief assistant, * * * was chief clerk of the department under Secretary Chandler,, and I believe gave him great assistance in the reforms he undertook."

But before Mr. Schurz gave to Mr. Bell the promotion which has been held up as an example and ensample of Civil Service Reform, the same authorities quietly recorded without comment that the place had been offered to two men who were not connected with the service, and whose claims were solely political. They both declined, and Mr. Schurz fell back on Mr. Bell, thus making an excellent appointment, but one which had been provided for him by Mr. Chandler's good judgment, and not by his own inner light. This fable teaches that a great reformer may make several raids into the infinite and be glad, after all, to come riding into the Interior Department on the back of an old political war horse.

"Secretary Chandler," says the Cincinnati Commercial of April 22, "was an excellent Secretary of the Interior, lopping off many useless expenditures, and, in fact, making quite a reformer of himself. The department needed renovating, and Zach administered it with an unsparing hand."

"Secretary Chandler," says the Tribune of April 19, "entered that department with no very exalted ideas of civil service reform, but with a determination to root out all 'rings' and stamp out all dishonesty, and during the year and more that he remained there was a terrible rattling among the dry bones of corruption. The pension office was turned inside out, the Indian office was thoroughly shaken up, and the knife was twice put into the Patent Office. In each instance prominent officials were remorselessly beheaded, and the reputation of the Interior Department for honesty was a hundred per cent. better at the end of his term of service than at the beginning."

In the old time, when Secretary Chandler appointed his friend Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, the reform newspaper announced the fact under the flaring title, "Chandler Providing for His Friends," and it then went on to say how he did it:

"Augustus S. Gaylord, a prominent lawyer of Michigan, residing at Saginaw City, has been designated as Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department. He is represented as a man of high character, large practice, and great wealth, and is a warm personal friend of Secretary Chandler."

This clear-headed Reformer did not stop to tell us why a man of high character, large practice, and great wealth needed to be provided for; but catching the sound of "personal friend," the reform bee in his bonnet began to buzz, and a wronged nation was made acquainted with the shocking news that Chandler was providing for his friends! But when Secretary Sherman dismissed Mr. Talbot, and appointed Mr. Wells as Solicitor of the Treasury—the first "of a long ridge of such"—and an incautious correspondent, momentarily forgetting his role of Reformer, announced that incident as "an efficient official ousted," and affirmed that Mr. Talbot had "been regarded as an excellent and efficient officer," his superior sprang to the rescue instantly, and stated that it had "been the custom for the Secretary to select the Solicitor from among his personal friends." But why, then, should not the same plea be urged in Secretary Chandler's case in mitigation of damages? And when the Reformers further tell us that this appointment was made for the sake of recognizing Southern Republicans, will they tell us whether that comes under the head of politics or of civil service reform?

It is only fair to say that none of this reform talk is attributable to Secretary Sherman, who seems to have gone about his business in a quiet and business-like way, leaving it to the professional reformers to make what they could of it.

April 15 we were told that "A good deal of excitement has been caused in the Interior Department, not only among the clerks who have been discharged, but among those who remain over, by the methods by which the dismissals have been made. It was generally understood that the principles of civil service reform would be applied in all cases where clerks were discharged, * * * and it was supposed that those least competent would be first selected in reducing the clerical force. It is now reported * * * that the efficiency of the clerks has apparently been taken very little into the account. In making the selections for dismissal, it is said that persons who have strong political backing, or who have influential friends in the bureau which has employed them, have in almost all cases been retained, * * * and that it is susceptible of proof that many of the clerks retained are far less efficient than some of those discharged."

Is not this precisely the kind of thing that made our Government machinery so corrupt in Mr. Schurz's estimation that his patriotic face burned with shame for his adopted country throughout our Centennial year?

If anything of this kind has occurred, it has been wholly without the knowledge of Secretary Schurz, as it has been necessary for him to intrust the duty of reducing the force wholly to the officers of the several bureaus."

Is human nature changed since the close of the old war-horse dynasty? Are the friends of discharged clerks more disposed to misrepresent Mr. Chandler? Is Secretary Schurz obliged to give out more work than Secretary Chandler? Why should reports of injustice against the old regime be received with less allowance than those against the new? But when similar reports were circulated against Mr. Chandler, such reform papers as the Congregationalist could only sigh with pious patience, "How long!" while others took up a noisier refrain, till the old war-horse, hearing the hubbub from afar in the depths of the department, laid down his pruning-knife, and, I greatly fear me, like King Cophetua, swore a royal oath, which I trust the accusing angel blushed to give in, and the recording angel blotted out with a tear—at any rate, he is said to have roared out that if this thing did not stop he would give the reason why he dismissed the so-and-so such-and-such!

And I observed that thereafter, upon the cases in question, the reformers never moved the wing nor opened the mouth nor peeped!

And I observed also that on April 20 the reform journals announce that "the Swiss mission was to-day formally tendered to and accepted by George Schneider, a wealthy Chicago banker, possessing literary and artistic tastes, and one of the capitalists who enabled Secretary Schurz to establish his newspaper at St. Louis."

The free-born American citizen has certainly no right, no reason, and no desire to complain of Mr. Schneider for loaning or giving money to Mr. Schurz for the purpose of establishing a newspaper or any other purpose; nor do I know that Mr. Schneider is not the very best man in the country for the Swiss mission; though, allowing 45,000,000 for the population of the United States, I fancy that precisely 44,999,996 were taken by surprise when Mr. Schneider's name was announced—the four who were not surprised being Mr. Schneider himself, the President, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz. Let me fully admit that in an age of political marvels this appointment may have been in accordance with the highest requirements of the civil service, so high indeed as to be invisible to the naked eye; but if the same thing had been done under Grant's administration the reform ring would have risen to its feet and shouted in full chorus that a Cabinet Minister was paying off his private debts with the patronage of the National Government! I am not asserting or insinuating that Mr. Schurz did this; I only say that if a member of the late Cabinet had made such an appointment, a woman would have had to light a whole box of candles and sweep every house in the neighborhood, and seek diligently before she would have found a reformer who would not have put his penny whistle to his mouth and set the wild echoes flying with his outcry of "corruption!"

I am not maintaining that Mr. Chandler is a model politician. He was put into the Cabinet by the President after the people of the State of Michigan had refused to return him to the Senate, as they had a perfect right to do. In this respect his position exactly resembles that of Mr. Schurz, who also was appointed by the President after he had been rejected by the people of Missouri. What I maintain is that Secretary Chandler, "with no very exalted ideas of civil service reform, but with a determination to stamp out all dishonesty," going into his department and simply stamping it out and saying nothing about it, was just as good a reformer as Mr. Schurz following in his footprints with the trumpet sounding at every step. The Interior Department has been asserted to be the most corrupt of all, and Mr. Chandler has been denounced as one of the most objectionable men in politics: and Mr. Carl Schurz, blushing with shame at our corruption, tiptoes daintily into the mud-puddle, and declares that his happiness will be to go through it as effectively and come out as clean as Mr. Chandler!

Very handsomely spoken of Mr. Schurz, but between the upper and nether mill-stone the civil service reform and its radical change in the Interior Department are ground exceeding small! GAIL HAMILTON.

All male London is going wild about the beautiful lady who has come to them from the Channel Islands. She is certainly the most splendid creature that has ever risen upon London from an unknown horizon, and so far beyond the pretty, with which we are usually more than content, that it is as though some newer and more perfect creature had risen, like Aphrodite, from the sea. She has a husband to make her happy, but still awaits a poet to make her known.

Very few of the watering-place hotels venture to ask five dollars per day, The days of fancy pirces have gone and there will be many "long, long weary" ones before they come back again.

## DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white $9 50@10 00; medium $8 50@9 00; ambers $8 25@8 75; low grades to superfine $6 00@6 50.

Wheat—White extra, $2 09; No. 1 white $2 07; No. 2 white, $1 94; No. 1 amber, $2 05.

Corn—50@54 cts.

Oats—43@52 cts.

Barley—$1 00@$1 25 per cental for State.

Beans—Screened and Country picked, $2 50@2 65; unpicked, $1 60@2 50.

Butter—Choice 15@16c; off grades 12@14 cts.

Cheese—9@10c for new State.

Dried Apples—5½@6 cts. Peaches 16@18 cts.

Eggs—14 cts.

Foreign Fruits-Lemons, $6 00@7 per box; oranges, $5@5 50 per box: Layer raisins, new, $1 80@1 90; seedless, mat, 4 25@4 40; Valencia, 8½ cts.; muscatels, $2 35@2 40: sultanas 11@12c; London layers $2 40@2 50; dates, 6½@7c; figs, in drums, new, 11@12; do. layers, 13@14c; do. bags, 10@11c; French prunes 12@17c; Turkey prunes, old, 8c; new 9½c; currants, new, 7½@8c; citron, 22@23c; lemon peel, 18c. Cocoanuts, Baraco, $4@5 per 100. Bananas. $2 50@3 50 per bunch. Pine apples, per doz., $2 25@2 75.

Hay—$12@$14, baled.

Hides—Green untrimmed, 6½@7 cts trimmed, 7@7¼; cured, 8@9; dry flint 14@16. Green calfskins 10@11c; cured 12; dry, 18@20. Pelts, 50c@$2 00.

Potatoes—In car loads, $1 30@1 35 per sack; small lots, $1 40@1 50.

Provisions—Mess pork, $14@14 25; clear do $15 75; lard, in tcs., 9⅜@9½c; do in kegs, 9¾@10c. Smoked hams, 11c; do. shoulders, 7¾c, both covered; breakfast bacon, 11c. Dried beef, 13@13½c. Mess beef nominal.

Salt—Michigan, coarse, $1 25 per bbl.; do. refuse, $1; Onondaga, $1 30 per bbl. Syracuse, dairy, 70c per bu. of 54 lbs. Liverpool (Ashton) dairy, $3 60 per bag of 224 lbs. Delivery, 5c per bbl. extra.

Wool—Firm at 35@38c for fine, and 39@41c for combing.

## DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Choice to extra $5 25@4 40 per hd; Butchering, $4 25@5; stockers, $3,-25@3 65.

Sheep—$4 00@5 per head for average to fair.

Hogs—$4 50@4 65 per hd.

The Boston Post has the following review of the condition of the wool trade in that market:

"There is a good demand for wool, and all desirable lots offering at prices lately current are very quick of sale. Manufacturers in considerable force have been looking through the market and picking up all the odd lots of old staple that could be found. At the close the market is very bare of everything in the shape of Western fleeces, which have been sold up closer than for many years past. In default of stocks of this description, business has been mostly confined to California spring clip and new Southern wools, which have been arriving quite freely and taken as fast as received, at 2@3c. better prices than could have been realized a few weeks ago. Pulled wools are also in better demand and the finer grades sold very close up.

# Local Matters.

—In order to acquaint as large a number as possible with the merits of the COMMERCIAL, we offer it on trial from July 1st to March 1st, 8 months, for $1.00.

THE 4TH.—We gave the order of exercises last week. A great time is expected. The red ribbon host will be out in its glory. A magnificent array of men who "Dare to do Right." The white ribbon sisters are doing all they can to contribute to the success of the celebration.

—A good load of clover hay wanted at this office.

—Hon. J. D. Ronan, of Monroe, will address the Reform Club to-morrow afternoon.

—Friend Laible loves the plains, but a greater love has seized him and he desires to sell out.

—Pay your Red Ribbon dues to Will Terrill, who takes Mr. Halleck's place during his absence.

—Homer Cady has a big thing in the way of Chicago hams. Will notify you all about it next week.

—Capt. Bogardus, of this city, a veteran of the Mexican war, was one of the survivors present at Kalamazoo, last week.

—About two hundred Normal students assembled at the depot, Friday morning, some to depart, and the others to bid them God-speed.

—Farmers, if you are going to sow buckwheat go to McDowell's for seed. Housekeepers, it is a good place to get your flour. See advertisement.

—The A. M. E. Sunday-school was the happy recipient of a beautiful outline map of Bible history from Col. Lee, for which they tender sincere thanks.

—Don't forget your nice chance for a ride on the Central or D. H. & South Western, the 4th. Tickets half price. Sold on the 3d and 4th, good to return on 4th and 5th.

—Friend Vought is in the field. He held a meeting last week at Whitaker's hall. Messrs. Vaughn, Tinker and McCoy, accompanying him. Result, a large Red Ribbon club in Augusta.

—ALL members of committees on decoration, are requested and expected to be on hand Tuesday morning an assist in decorating at the corner of Congress and Washington sts., and put in the full day if necessary.

A. L. CORY,
Chairman of Committee.

—Come to Ypsilanti next Wednesday, July 4th, and see our city. Our educational structures. Keep away from the saloons—from the card and gambling hells. Take part in the "red ribbon celebration" then go home sober and be happy.

—Prof. Bellows was presented, last Tuesday morning, with a handsome china set, by the pupils in his different classes. The Prof. responded in a very appropriate manner, giving the scholars some idea of the field they were about to enter.

—*Appleton's*, for July, has a world of instruction for all classes. "The Prince of Wales in India," "Pasture lands," a work of retribution by that marvellous writer, Reid, "The Blackfoot Indians," "The two Serpents," "An English Court picture," "An English man in Turkey," &c.

—The *Health Reformer* for June is on our table. As usual, its pages are replete with choice information on many important topics pertaining to health. The liberal and practical character of its contents makes this the most popular of all the health journals. Published at Battle Creek, Mich.

—Until further notice the Post Office will be open from seven a'clock A. M., until half past eight, P. M., excepting Saturday evenings, when it will remain open until eight forty-five P. M. On the 4th it will be open from 7 till 9:30 A. M., and from 4:3o till 6:3o P. M.

C. Spencer, P. M.

—Letters remaining uncalled for June 29th: Box 1095, Wm. Brown, Allie Clarke (2), Chas. M. Crane, Andrew Duggan, Wm. R. Edwards, Rev. John Foster (12), Mrs. Lucy M. Foster (2), Louise M. Gregory, Thos. Jackson, J. Loomis, Phœbe Palmer, Norman G. Quirk, Morrison Still, Mrs. Eliza Stewart, Jane Smith.

—The following were elected officers of Ypsilanti division Sons of temperance for the ensuing quarter: W. P., C. Goodwin; W. A., E. H. Jackson; R. S., J. E. Putney; A. R. S., M. Babcock; F. S., J. B. Forsyth; Treas, H. A. Guage; Ch., E. Elliott; C., O. W. Cody; A. C., J. Lacey; I. S., C. A. Putney; O. S., I. S. Kimball.

—We learn that our cotemporary made a defense of the card rooms last Sunday. We have no contrversy with him, or such as he. He is the proper advocate and defender of these things. It is only when professing christians attempt to cover it with their mantle that we have anything to say. We are willing to leave it just where it is. Woodruff is its rampart.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: It having been announced on posters and in the columns of the COMMERCIAL that the Ypsilanti Musical Union would assist, under my direction, in the Reform Club celebration on the fourth, allow me to state, that while ever ready to give my services on such occasions, it was found, owing to the absence and the prior engagements of many members, that it would be impossible for the Union to accept the invitation extended by the Reform Club, and it was therefore decided by a vote of the society that it could not render any music on the occasion. As the announcement spoken of is unauthorized will you please insert this explanation in your paper.

F. H. PEASE.

—We always knew that Secord was considerably overstocked with egotism, but did not suppose it would ever lead him to expect success where a Woodruff and a Pattison are in the field.—*Dexter Leader.*

"TOUCH ME GENTLY, FATHER TIME."—Is the title of a new and beautiful song and chorus, by Charlie Baker, auther of the famous "*He holds the Fort of Heaven.*" Dealers are odering it by the thousand. The whole country will soon be singing, "*Touch me Gently, Father Time.*" Any music dealer will mail you this beautiful song for 40 cents. Published by F. W. HELMICK, 50 West 4th St., Cincinnati O.

—*Scribner's Monthly*, (illustrated,) for July, embraces some very fine illustrations. Also attractive articles, illustrated, "Bow Shooting," "Richmond since the war," "The last Indian Council on the Genesee," "The battle of Bunkerloo," "The depths of the Sea," not illustrated, "The nether side of Life Insurance," "The Morman Theocracy." "Topics of the time," "The old cabinet," "The world's work."

—Isaac Bumpus of Rawsonville, was married about 30 days ago. But it seems that neither party had found their affinity. His wife kept up search for one. Bumpus claimed that Strauss was the man. Saturday he hung around this city until evening when he went down to Sheldons and shot at S., only wounding him. Then he pushed on to Belden station where the woman was stopping and shot at her. He is now in the hands of the authorities of Wayne county, having returned to this city, and delivered himself to deputy sheriff Forsyth.

—Ten years ago we gave an account of the celebration of the seventieth birthday of our father, Dr. S. W. Pattison. He scarcely believed that he would see his eightieth birthday. But his children and grandchildren, and a large number of the members of the Baptist Church in this city, of which he has been a member 32 years, and other aged friends, joined in a celebration long to be remembered. At 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, the members of the church, with their pastor, Rev. J. S. Boyden, gathered at his residence. Mr. Boyden made some happy remarks. Eighty years ago there were only 65,000 Baptists in the United States; now over 2,000,000. Then but one Baptist college; now scores. Foreign missions, home missions, the great work in which Baptists are now engaged, doing their part toward the evangelization of the world, had not been entered upon. He spoke feelingly of his long relation with this church, and his having served it as a deacon. Prof. Putnam also made some very appropriate remarks. Father Pattison, in reply, found it difficult to express his feelings as the memories of the past came up vividly before him. He had been a child of pious parents, and owed much of whatever integrity of life, of religious influence he had been able to exert, to their early training. In his profession, to which he had been enthusiastically attached, he had sought to benefit his fellow-man. His relations with the church had ever been of the most pleasant character, and he hoped mutually profitable. He had seen the church grow in this city from a mere handful to a large and respectable body. His relations with the pastors had been happy. His house for many years had been the home of the ministry. He alluded feelingly to the brethren and sisters who had gone a little before, among whom was a beloved and sainted wife, the mother of his children. Rev. C. A. Lamb offered an appropriate prayer. Soon after, the relatives adjourned to the residence of a son, Dr. Wm. Pattison. Here were quite a number of aged friends: Mrs. Berthena Coddington, 88 years old; Timothy Showerman, 81; Rev. John D. Pierce, 80; Father Pattison, 80; Rev. C. A. Lamb, 78; Wm. R. Post, 75; Lyman Wiard, 72; Benjamin Thompson (Uncle Ben), 71; making an aggregate of 705 years. Hon. E. D. Lay, Dr. F. K. Rexford, Mr. Leonard Chase and wife (nine years next door neighbors and near friends, now residing at Wayne), and other friends, were also present. After a nice supper, ice cream, etc., Rev. Mr. Pierce, by request, presented Father Pattison, in behalf of his children and grandchildren, with a gold-headed cane, accompanied by some very touching and eloquent remarks. He made appropriate allusions to the Scriptural significancy of the staff to the patriarchs; spoke of the grand march in events during the last eighty years, and feelingly alluded to the fact that the sands of time with them had nearly run out; a very few days more and their children would bury them out of sight. But he exultantly proclaimed a glorious hereafter, and expressed the wish that the aged and the young might meet again in that blissful land. Father Pattison responded, thanking the donors, rejoicing that in his old age he had the companionship of his children, his grandchildren, and his present companion. He spoke feelingly of the kindness that had ever been extended to him by neighbors, and that his old age was gladdened by the fact of not having an enemy. He echoed the sentiments expressed by Father Pierce. Rev. Mr. Boyden closed by such a prayer as he only can make, embracing the aged and the young. This occasion can never be effaced from the memory of the youngest grandchild.

[For the Commercial.]

THE CONCERT.—The large and appreciative audience, which listened to the closing concert of the Ypsilanti Musical Union, testified to the increasing strength and popularity of that organization. A glance at the programme is sufficient evidence of the high musical order of the entertainment. And here allow us to remark, we answer to opinions occasionally expressed "that it would be better if the programme were brought more within the range of the popular taste," that Prof. Pease, in selecting the programme, aims not so much to please the popular taste as to show to the public the rapid improvement and high degree of excellence attained by the class. It is with music as with all studies, æsthetic or otherwise, from the primary upward, step by step, till the full perfection of art is reached. Hence that music is selected which brings out the rippling sweetness of the soprano, the deep richness of the bass, and the perfect harmony of all the parts. From any band of singers we can hear the popular ballads of the day, but we have yet to find a city of twice the size of our own which can listen to the divine compositions of the world's great masters correctly and intelligently rendered by home artists. The rapid advancement of the class was noticeable in the solemn beauty of the opening chorus, the rollicking mirth of the "Carnovale," the exquisite blending of the different parts, and the complete control of the director over his pupils. The semi-chorus, "The sea hath its pearls," we must mention as being particularly fine; also the glee, "You stole my love," the rendering of which could not have been improved. The assistance from abroad was as usual the best that could be obtained. One would never tire of the "mellow thunder" of Lee's bass, or the liquid beauty of Thompson's tenor, while a new and pleasing feature was the cornet playing. The stage, under the direction of Mr. Swaine, was most gracefully decorated with plants and vines, and the flower-wreathed hall, the bright faces and charming costumes of the singers, together with the echoing melodies of the music, form a pleasant picture that will long linger in our memories "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

S.

—The new departure of *The National Sunday School Teacher* is really a great stride forward in the improvement of lesson helps. Its methodical division of information into departments, besides ensuring a more full treatment of each subject pertaining to the lessons, enables one rapidly to to turn to the topic in regard to which he desires instruction, These departments for July are: "Bibliographical," which treats of the Book of Acts; "Chronological," which itemizes the events of Paul's life under their appropriate years; "Geographical," "Biographical," "Antiquities" (explanatory of terms and customs), and "Mythological." These, with the usual full and carefully prepared "lesson notes," that are remarkable for their freshness, thought, and suggestiveness, make *The Teacher* the best and most enexhaustible lesson help that is known. The spicy editorials, and the amusing and interesting "Chitchat" and "News," is another pleasant feature of this magazine. Its juvenile comparion, *The Little Folks.*, with its pretty pictures, is just the thing for infant classes. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer, & Lyon Pub. Co.

—*Wide Awake* for July is a fine number. The Behaving Paper, "Little Gentlefolks," is worth the annunl subscription price of the magazine to any family. The stories are especially seasonable. Nora Perry has a Rhode Island seashore story entitled "Sally's Cham-bake." But the boys, after one look at the frontpiece drawn by John Hyde, will turn eagerly to the rollicking Fourth of July story it illustrates, "How the Boys Woke Hm," by Charles Stuart Pratt, in which they will get a most satisfactory amount of fireworks. There are also two "Fourth" poems, "A Poser," by Rosa Graham, and the Independence Adventures of "Miltiades Peterkin Paul," in which he blows up his grandmother instead of the cat. The older boys will also enjoy S. G. W. Benjamin's paper of managing Sail Boats. Miss Farman the editor has a story "Nannie's Graduating Dress," which we commend not only to the "sweet gril gradutes" themselves but to their mothers and teachers. "What Bunch and Joker saw in the moon," by Mrs. E. T. Corbet, has several funny illustrations.

Only $2.00 per anumn. Ella Farman, Editor. D. LOTHROP & Co., Publishers, Boston.

## Yankee Doodle.

Doctor Reynolds came to town
To banish rum and brandy.
Tied the ribbon on his coat,
Reforming thousands grandly.

Truth and temperance keep it up.
Do everything that's manly.
Honor bright, in solemn might,
Like Yankee Doodle Dandy.

Reformers muster brave and true
'Till drunkenness is ended,
And every man, in every land,
Lives sober, pure and splended.

We'll end the grog shop and saloon,
And do it sure and handy,
Save our name from grief and shame,
And sorrow, sin and brandy.

Emancipation in every State
'Till the slaves of rum are free,
Sober worth shall reign on earth,
We will sound the jubilee.

Shut every still, and whisky mill
By the powers of Uncle Sammy,
And save our gold, and woes untold
From Whisky Doodle Dandy.

WILLIAM LAMBIE.


## How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health,) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S. A.

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*BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS*
*POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS,*
*BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIFS, ETC.*

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.


## Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, JUNE 24th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

| | Mail. | Day Express. | Kal. Accom. | Atlantic Express. | Night Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Chicago.....Lv. | 7 00 | 9 00 | 3 45 | 5 15 | 9 00 |
| Michigan City... | 9 23 | 11 10 | 6 25 | 7 35 | 11 15 |
| New Buffalo ..... | 9 45 | | 6 51 | | 11 40 |
| | | P. M. | | | A. M. |
| Niles ..... | 10 46 | 12 15 | 8 20 | 9 00 | 12 35 |
| | P. M. | | | | |
| Kalamazoo ..... | 12 35 | 1 38 | 10 10 | 10 26 | 2 17 |
| Battle Creek ..... | 1 32 | 2 17 | | 11 16 | 3 15 |
| Marshall ..... | 2 17 | 3 00 | | 11 40 | 3 49 |
| | | | Jack. | A. M. | |
| Albion ..... | 2 45 | 3 21 | Ac. | 12 05 | 4 10 |
| Jackson .....Ar. | | 4 05 | A. M. | 12 50 | 4 55 |
| Jackson .....Lv. | 3 35 | | 5 20 | | |
| Chelsea ..... | 4 19 | | 6 15 | | |
| Dexter ..... | 4 35 | | 6 30 | | |
| Ann Arbor ..... | 4 54 | 5 10 | 7 00 | 2 10 | 6 38 |
| Ypsilanti ..... | 5 12 | 5 24 | 7 15 | 2 27 | 6 55 |
| Wayne Junction. | 5 36 | 5 45 | 7 40 | 2 48 | 7 15 |
| G. T. Junction... | 6 10 | 6 15 | 8 25 | 3 20 | 7 45 |
| Detroit .....Ar. | 6 25 | 6 30 | 8 40 | 3 25 | 8 00 |

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:05 A. M.

GOING WEST.

| | Mail | Day Express. | Jackson Express. | Evening Express. | Pacific Express. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Detroit .....Lv. | 7 00 | 9 35 | 4 45 | 6 05 | 9 50 |
| G. T. Junction... | 7 15 | 9 50 | 5 00 | 6 20 | 10 10 |
| Wayne Junction . | 7 46 | 10 16 | 5 32 | 6 57 | 10 42 |
| Ypsilanti..... | 8 17 | 10 33 | 6 00 | 7 25 | 11 04 |
| Ann Arbor ..... | 8 40 | 10 50 | 6 30 | 8 00 | 11 21 |
| Dexter ..... | 9 03 | | 6 53 | 8 22 | |
| Chelsea ..... | 9 23 | | 7 12 | 8 37 | |
| Jackson .....Ar. | | P. M. | | | A. M. |
| Jackson .....Lv. | 10 20 | 12 15 | 8 00 | 9 30 | 12 45 |
| Marshall ..... | 11 50 | 1 15 | *Kal. | 10 46 | 1 45 |
| | P. M. | | Ac'n. | | |
| Battle Creek ..... | 12 21 | 1 58 | | 11 16 | 2 10 |
| | | | A. M. | A. M. | |
| Kalamazoo ..... | 1 15 | 2 40 | 5 00 | 12 16 | 2 53 |
| Niles ..... | 3 11 | 4 07 | 7 00 | 2 35 | 4 24 |
| Michigan City ... | 4 40 | 5 20 | 8 10 | 4 05 | 5 47 |
| Chicago.....Ar | 6 55 | 7 40 | 10 30 | 6 30 | 8 00 |

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD.
Gen. Supt., Detroit.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

## Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express.....10:20 A. M.
Mail..... 5:05 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express ..... 7:25 P. M.
Mail..... 8:20 A. M.


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## "Vibrator" THRESHING MACHINES,

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**Complete Horse-Power Establishment,** with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horse-Power to match.

**Two Styles of Mounted Horse Powers** Our improved "Triple Gear," and improved "Spur Speed" [Woodbury style], both kinds mounted on four wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 horses.

**Complete Steam Power Outfits;** our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacious and full of "business;" also, our matchless **Steam Thresher Engines,** of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

**Our "Vibrator" Separators** "alone," made expressly for Steam Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse Powers, four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48 inches width of Separating parts.

**The World-Wide Reputation** of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

**The Acknowledged Head and Front** of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for **Flax, Timothy,** and like Seeds, no other machines can truthfully claim any comparison.

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FOR
GRAY HAIR.

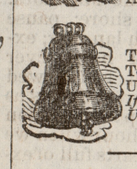
This is the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Man who was bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Maiden, handsome and gay,
Who married the man once bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the maiden, handsome and gay,
To the man once bald and gray,
But who now has raven locks, they say,
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.



This is the Bell that rings away
To arouse the people sad and gay
Unto this fact, which here does lay—
*If you would not be bald or gray,*
*Use the AMBROSIA that Ring* made.

COMPOUNDED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

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ORGANS Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains. Nearly new, $20; 2 stops, $45; 5 stops, $50; 6 stops, $55; 7 stops, $60; 9 stops, $65; 12 stops $55 to $75. Rare opportunities New organs at wholesale. Beware imitations. Best offer ever made, **read.** Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Est. 1856. **Agents Wanted.** Discounts to Teachers, Ministers, &c. Address **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

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**The Healthiest of us are Liable** to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to outrage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

THE BLACK HILLS.

By H. N. MAGUIRE, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians, and Settlers' Adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and new map. Price **ONLY 10 CENTS.** Sold by all newsdealers, or sent post-paid for 12 cents by DONNELLY, LOYD & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

25 **Extra Fine Mixed Cards,** with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

500 CLOVER SEED HULLERS FOR SALE.

Send for circular of our new Double Huller. Patented March 6th, 1877. We challenge the world that it will hull and clean more seeds, clean it better, that it is more simple, durable, and easily handled than any other huller made. HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., Hagerstown, Md. Agents wanted for sale of same.

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Respectable ladies and gentlemen desiring to enlarge their circle of acquaintance, either for amusement, improvement or matrimony, address, giving age, &c., **AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE AGENCY,** Buffalo, N. Y. Terms—ladies, 25 cts.; gents, 50c. Correspondents everywhere; large and fashionable patronage.

25 FANCY MIXED CARDS. No two alike, with name 10c. postpaid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y

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PATENTS
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EVERY SOLDIER who was wounded or contracted permanent disease in service, can get a pension by writing to
JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Cambridge, Ohio.

Pensions are Due to the widows of minor children of soldiers who died of disease contracted or wounds received in the service. Advice free.
MILO B. STEVENS,
693-4w Detroit, Mich.

## ABSOLUTE SAFETY!

IF YOU THINK OF BUYING AN

OIL STOVE

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE

DOMESTIC.

IT IS THE LARGEST, LATEST AND BEST Oil Stove in the market, and, what is VERY IMPORTANT now-a-days, the Price is far below that of any other stove of anything like the same capacity. It has the following advantages:

**ABSOLUTE SAFETY,**
**NO LIABILITY TO LEAK,**
**LARGEST HEATING CAPCITY,**
USES ORDINARY STOVE FURNITURE,

And is, in every respect, the most simple, convenient and reliable Oil Stove made.

PRICE LIST.

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| DOMESTIC OIL STOVE | $ 6.00 |
| OVEN | 3.00 |
| BROILER | 1.00 |
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E. P. EARL, 42 Jeff. Ave., DETROIT.


### MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, on the seventeenth day of March, in the year aforesaid, at eleven o'clock A. M., in Liber 51 of Mortgages, on page 306, John Reddaway and Ann Reddaway, his wife, duly mortgaged to Simeon T. Keith "all the following described piece or parcel of land known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of lot number 214 in original plat of village (now city) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, running thence south on the east line of said lot 124 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence north parallel with first named line 124 feet, thence east along the south line of Congress Street 50 feet to the place of beginning; being the same premises deeded to party of the first part by deed dated June 22d, 1874, made by James I. Van Duyn and Melissa Van Duyn." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is eight hundred and seventeen dollars, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default has occurred in the conditions of said mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the executrix of the said mortgagee has elected to consider and treat the whole sum secured and unpaid on said mortgage to be due and payable immediately. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, which sale will take place on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County:

Dated, June 16th, 1877.

HARRIET A. KEITH,
Executrix of the estate of Simeon T. Keith, deceased, Mortgagee.

ALLEN & HUNT,
Attorneys. 692-704

### GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Estate of Hiram C. Shaw and Sarah E. Shaw, minors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram C. Shaw and Sarah E. Shaw, minors. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Judge of Probate of said county, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1877, I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east door of the Post Office, in the City of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Thursday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, All the right, title and interest of said minors of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The north half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three, south of range six, east, being in the township of Pittsfield, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan.

Dated, May 19th, 1877,

ADDISON SHAW,
686-694 Guardian.